

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT IN TAIPEI, TAIWAN

by 866

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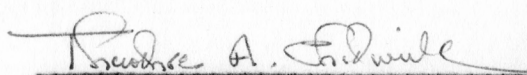
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INTRODUCTION

A Brief History of Taipei City

Although there had been some Chinese migration to Taiwan as early as the sixteenth century, the major influx took place during and after the seventeenth century. From 1624 to 1661, the Dutch established and held a trading base on Taiwan, but they were driven out by a general during the Ming Dynasty, Cheng-Kung Cheng, who used the island as a base in his attempt to defeat the Manchurians and restore the Ming Dynasty on the mainland. Part of them were in Taipei while the others were in Tainan which was the biggest city in southern Taiwan at that time.

Taipei was not well developed until 1895, when the island was ceded to Japan after the first Sino-Japanese War. In the next 50 years, Taipei became the capital of the island, and the population increased quickly. The Government of the Republic of China accepted the surrender of the Japanese garrison in 1945, and has administered the island since that time. The Government established its temporary capital at Taipei in December of 1949. Taipei grew faster than ever, and became the commercial and the communication center. According to the 1960 census, its population was more than 900,000 in 1960, and has the highest general standard of living in the country.

Taiwan which is a small island in the Pacific Ocean at the southeast of China mainland resembles a tobacco leaf in shape and is about 244 miles long and approximately 90 miles wide at its broadest point. The island, with a total area of about 13,880 square miles, is slightly smaller than the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut combined.

(Illustration 1, p. 27).

Taipei, 18 miles inland from the northern port of Keelung, is in the midst of a rice growing basin, surrounded by low mountains. The city has little regularity of pattern; settlement is generally compact, it is nearly eight miles from north to south, and five miles from east to west. There is one large business center, and several small ones. Industrial districts are settled and mixed in with business and residences. Taipei is the railway, airline and bus center for operations and repair. (Illustration 2, p. 28). Buddhism is the predominant religion, but there are comparatively few pure adherents. Christianity ranks next and has grown since World War II. There are estimated 250,000 Christians on Taiwan--about 170,000 Protestants and 80,000 Roman Catholics.

Population in Taiwan

China has the highest birth rate in the world, but in the past 50 years, China did not have an overcrowding problem. The reasons are: Firstly, many people died because of wars, epidemic and starvation; secondly, many Buddhists became monks and nuns; thirdly, emigrations of people to other countries.

In recent years, Taiwan has had trouble from high birth rate and low death rate. The urban population has doubled within 16 years. The rate of population increase in urban areas is more than twice as high as in the rural areas. The island's four largest cities--Taipei, Kaohsiung, Tainan and Taichung--more than doubled in size between 1937 and 1953.

The increase in urban residents has come from three principal sources:

A. In the late 1940's and early 1950's, the Chinese Government moved into Taiwan. The Chinese armed forces and most civilians are now living in the large cities.

B. There has been an excess of births over deaths, at the rate of 3.5 per cent a year.

C. Many young men move into the urban areas seeking a higher education, or better economic opportunities.

The age pattern of the population is similar to a pyramid. The percentage of new born babies to four years old is very high, yet the percentage of those above fourteen years old is quite low. The cause of the high death rate of children is the shortage of nutritious food and the unhealthy living environment. (Illustrations 3, 4, 5, pp. 29, 30, 31)

The following shows the vocational distribution in 1952 in Taiwan.

	<u>Agriculture and Fishery</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Teaching</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>Communication</u>
Number of Workers	1,936,000	404,000	324,000	310,000	106,000
Increased Number of Workers 1947-1952	24,000	17,000	8,000	3,000	5,000

	<u>Government</u>	<u>Free</u>	<u>Others</u>
Number of Workers	130,000	130,000	47,000
Increased Number of Workers 1947-1952	8,000	8,000	3,000

In 1952, only 30.4% of the total population had jobs and 5,293,000 of the employed were under age 15.

Since the annual population increase rate is 3.5 per cent, the estimated population in 1975 of Taipei city is 1,390,000.

Building Conditions and the Importance of the Neighborhood in Taiwan

Between 1945 and 1949, the population density was very low, because almost all Japanese went back to Japan after the end of World War II, and very few Chinese came to Taiwan at that time.

In December 1949, the government of the Republic of China established its temporary capital at Taipei following the communist's conquest of the mainland. Many people moved with the government. The number of people who have moved in from the mainland is around four times as many as the number of Japanese repatriated. Therefore the population increased quickly. New houses and commercial buildings were built up everywhere, but with no order at all. All the residential, commercial, and industrial buildings were mixed up. The great majority of the mainlanders have hoped that they would go back within a short time, so there were not many permanent housing developments. (Illustration 6, p. 32). But month after month, year after

year, they were still living in Taiwan. Therefore, there has been much overcrowding in Taipei, and numerous temporary dwellings have been put up. These temporary dwellings, even though very poor in quality, have solved the housing shortage temporarily. (Plate I, p. 34).

After fifteen years, many of these temporary dwellings are being improved by the occupants, but there are still some slums and blighted areas here and there. More than half of the houses are sub-standard. For example, of 1383 dwellings studied in 1953, a third were constructed of wood, a fourth of mud brick only, a little over a sixth of kiln brick, and the remainder of a combination of bamboo, wood, and thatch. The kiln brick and wood houses are usually the best type. (Illustration 7, p. 35). There are several types of roofing materials in common use. New style tile, generally considered the best roofing, covers a little more than a fourth of all houses. Old style tile is the most prevalent type of roofing. Forty-three per cent of old dwellings are using thatch which is the poorest type. (Illustration 8, p. 36, Plates II, III, pp. 38, 40). Leaking roofs are prevalent. (Illustration 9, p. 41). There is built-up roofing for new buildings and houses. Of 1383 households, 42 per cent have brick or cement floors, 15 per cent wood or tatami, 37 per cent dirt, and 60 per cent a combination of the above. (Illustration 10, p. 42).

From the reports of experts of different countries, housing is the most urgent problem compared with the problem of food, clothes and transportation. Health is affected not only by food nutrition, but also by the better living conditions. Therefore, the most important thing is to clear the blighted and slum areas step by step and then build up some new neighborhoods. Besides, the problems of juvenile delinquency, robbery,

murder, boy's gangs, etc. became more and more serious recently. Only good neighborhoods can stop this, because everyone will have self-regulation which is gained from daily contact of people and daily life in a good community.

Family Types in Taiwan

There are three different family types in Taiwan. Each one has its own pattern as described in the following.

Large Family. In a traditional Chinese family group it is common for more than three generations to live under the same roof. This includes husband and wife, their grown-up sons and families, their parents, their uncles and aunts, their brothers and sisters and their families. In some cases, it also includes the husband's grandparents and some other relatives. In such a traditional Chinese family, economical interdependence is still important. All of the members of the household hand in their incomes to the household head who may decide how to use their common property. Each branch family has to ask the household head for money if they want it for personal use.

There are not many such families in Taiwan now. Many families stay in one compound but have only part of their property in common. There are also many economically independent families (or relatives) who continue to live under the same roof.

Small Family. The small family usually includes husband and wife and their children. It is more likely to exist in the urban area and in the middle class. It is favored by most of the young and educated people. Many housewives of these families have their own vocations.

Generally speaking, the husband controls the family finances, but they hand in their income to their wives. This is the typical Chinese family of recent years.

Transitional Family. The transitional family includes husband and wife, their children, and the husband's parents. It is more likely that such a family consists of an old woman, her son and daughter-in-law, and her grandchildren. The reasons are: first, that women live longer than men, and second, many women will not live with their sons until their husband dies and their youngest sons have grown up. The housewife of these kind of families usually has her own vocation too, and the old lady takes care of the children.

Climate of Taiwan

The climate is subtropical, with a long hot, humid summer like that of Washington, D. C., and a short, dry, cool winter broken by spells of pleasantly warm weather. The island is situated within the great Asian monsoon system and local weather is conditioned by northeast winds in winter and southwest winds in summer. An average annual temperature is 70.9° F at Taipei, and average yearly rainfall is more than double that of the United States, ranging from 50 inches on the low western coast to 250 inches and more on exposed mountain slopes.

An average of one or two destructive typhoons each year have plagued the island during the 50 years of regular recorded weather observations. Storms occur chiefly between June and October.

Frequent mild earth tremors are felt from place to place, although destructive earthquakes are relatively rare.

Living Standards

Taiwan's living standards are high by Asian standards, comparing favorably with some of the more advanced Asian countries. The plentifulness of rice and vegetables has assured an adequate food supply. There are many big spinning mills, producing wool, cotton, silk cloths and also man-made materials, nylon, dacron, etc. They are very good materials both in color and pattern design. Every year, there are great amounts of textile products exported.

As to the communication and transportation in the island, the north-south railroad from Keelung to Kaoshung is the main transportation in the island. There are highways spreading over the whole island. The most famous one is the new East-West Crossing Highway which passes through several mountains. (Illustration 11, p. 43). Buses serve long distance travel as well as local. In Taipei, the bus comes every 3 to 5 minutes for busy lines. Very often, more than fifty people will be waiting at each bus stop during rush hours, and sometimes they will have to wait for more than an hour. For this reason, bicycles and pedicabs become very popular, which congest the traffic and cause accidents very often. From statistics, there are 300,000 casualties in automobile accidents every year in the world. In 1959, Taipei alone, there were 190,000 accidents, most of them were caused by bicycles and pedicabs. (Plates IV, V, pp. 45, 47).

Airplanes are for international transportation. There are telephone, telegram, radio, television and the best mail service in the world. Housing is considerably below Western standards and serious shortages exist in urban areas. Social welfare services, electricity and water

supply are available through a number of organizations. (Illustrations 12, 13, pp. 48, 49).

SCOPE AND SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF THIS PROJECT

Scope of This Project

In this project, only the upper middle income family will be considered, because there are not many differences in the basic needs of all families, rich or poor. Services and equipment may be different, but the minimum space required for living is about the same.

Most of the high income families, who have their own cars live in the suburbs of Taipei, such as Tan Shu, Pei Tou, Yuan Shan, Ching Mei, Hsin Tien, Tien Moo, etc. They are about 30 to 50 minutes drive from the Taipei downtown area. The lower income families will live in the existing houses. There is a tendency that they will move from the worst ones to the better ones.

Most of the houses near the central business district are too old and unsafe. They are occupied mostly by the low income people. It would be very practical if those houses were demolished and some new neighborhoods were built. It is the purpose of this project to design a neighborhood which will have enough schools for the children to go to; adequate parking space; and convenient shopping centers. This neighborhood community will be provided with open spaces, green areas and parks so that people can move into these new neighborhoods while the poor people can move in those houses where the middle class people are now living.

This neighborhood will accommodate 6,000 persons (roughly about

1500 families, assuming 4 persons per family); 700 people will be living in single family houses; 2,000 in walk-up apartments; and 3,300 in elevator apartments. The people are of the following five types: Parents with one or more children; childless couples, one or both of them work; single people; old couples or widowed persons living with their sons and grandchildren; and several generations live together. (Illustration 14, p. 50).

Consideration of Special Problems

Orientation. Taipei is at N. 25° latitude and E. 121.4° longitude. It is very near the Tropic of Cancer, therefore the sunlight is more or less shining directly from above. In this case, it makes no difference if the house is facing north or south. The protection of excessive sunlight on east and west is needed. The wind is from northeast in winter and southwest in summer. So the ideal direction from any building will be south, and the next better direction will be the north direction. (Illustration 11, p. 43).

Coverage and Density. The purpose of coverage is to assure adequate light, air, open space, and privacy for the occupants of buildings of varying bulk and height.

The American Public Health Association has suggested the following coverages and densities for dwellings.

<u>Kind of House</u>	<u>Coverage (% of net residential land)</u>	<u>Density of dwellings per net area</u>	
		<u>Desirable</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
1 - family detached	30%	5	7
1 - family row house	30%	16	19
3 - story multi-family	30%	40	45
13 - story multi-family	17%	85	95

Taipei is closer to the Equator than the United States, therefore the sunlight comes from a greater angle with respect to the ground. Because of this it will be able to get just as much light with a higher coverage and density than the above suggested coverage and density if there is good arrangements on buildings.

Ventilation. Ventilation is very important to a family's health and safety. Good ventilation can provide fresh air, and for a residence, it is better to have natural ventilation. For other larger buildings, air volume is much larger, therefore a combination of mechanical and natural systems is used. The electricity in Taiwan is comparatively cheap, and the use of mechanical ventilation will not be too expensive.

Material and Construction. It is of great importance at the present stage of architectural development to try to clarify the complex relations between the esthetic aspects and the structural and constructional requirements of a building. Every important piece of construction will have a tendency to express its structural scheme. This is an honest architectural expression. The local materials, or materials which can easily be obtained in Taiwan, such as wood, kiln brick, concrete, glass and aluminum

will be used, in order to express the simplest and the most clarified construction and details. These materials and construction of buildings should be able to withstand typhoon, earthquake and the changeable weather. All windows and doors will use small glass panels instead of large ones. This will not only be economical, but also not so monotonous; and this is the tradition of Chinese architectural expression.

Utilities. The standard of living in Taiwan is much lower than in the U. S., therefore the public utilities are less complicated. In order to be comfortable and sanitary the following utilities should be provided:

A. Minimum runs of pipes for cold and hot water; gas and electricity will be used.

B. Garbage and trash removal: There is a good system for waste removal in Taipei. Garbage men who are hired by the city government will go to every house to collect all the garbage and trash every morning. All the waste will be carried out of the city and burned.

C. Central hot water systems will be provided for the convenience of the people.

D. No heating is needed in Taiwan because there are only a few cold days in the short winter.

E. Sewage Disposal: Sewer pipes in each house are connected to a larger main pipes which in turn are connected to the city sewage system. The sewage will then be led to the outskirts of the city where primary and secondary treatment will be given. The primary treatment in Taiwan will be a removal of floating solids and coarse suspended solids by medium screens. Removal of suspended solids by fine screens. The secondary treatments are oxidation by contact filters.

F. Storm Drainage: The storm drainage system is separated from the sewage system. Manholes are used as a means of access for inspection and cleaning. They are placed at intervals of 300' to 500', and at points where there is a change in direction, change in pipe size or considerable change in grade. The storm water will be led to the nearby river.

Circulation. The streets and pedestrian and bicycleways are separated. All the neighborhood facilities are within the walking distance, and they can be reached by people by foot paths or sidewalks. The streets are connected to the existing roads outside this community; in this case, the circulation of people and the circulation of cars are separated and the safety of the pedestrian can be secured.

Parking. In modern cities, the increase and widespread use of cars make parking the most serious problem. Regular size of a car is 6' x 16', so the minimum parking area for one car is 8' x 18'. For single family dwellings, the car will be parked as a group in the parking spaces near their houses. For apartments, the car will be parked in multi-story garages at nearby buildings. All the bicycles will be parked under the cover. Since buses are their major means of transportation, only a few families own cars (about 0.04 cars/family), therefore parking is not a very serious problem.

The Design Criterion - The Relationship Between Man and Man in Their Daily Lives

S. Giedion in his book Architecture, You and Me, said:

But even the most beautiful housing project remains but a segment when it stands in isolation, when it has no 'heart', no place that serves as a bridge between private life and community life, no place where human contacts between man and man can again

be built up. ...If we look at the city as a place in which private life and community life find a meeting place, then the mark of a true city is the balance between you and me. It is this you and me relationship that we must build up again today. No machine can replace physical nearness, neither telephone nor radio, home movie nor television.¹

The design of the neighborhood will also be stressed on the human relationships. It should be planned in such a way that people will have natural contact and harmony. This neighborhood's design is based on the way people live. Civilized, spirited living demands not only good floor plans and safety from traffic, but also requires the creation of neighborhood unity, form and flavor. This design is also based on the relationship of the home to one another; on the relation and type of streets; on the use of trees and views to create liveability, interest and climax.

SITE SELECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Site Selection in Kansas City, Missouri

A piece of land near the Central Business District in Kansas City, Missouri, was selected to serve the design purpose. The reasons are: Firstly, only a few cities in Taiwan have a master plan. Even Taipei, the capitol, does not have a master plan or a land use plan. Therefore it is very hard to get a piece of land in Taipei to fit into the design scheme. Secondly, it is true almost in every city that the areas around the Central Business District are blighted areas. It is likely that these

¹S. Giedion, Architecture, You and Me, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1958, p. 123 and 124.

areas will have to be cleared sooner or later and eventually developed as residential and commercial areas, or a neighborhood unit. The area near Taipei's central business district is also blighted and substandard, and it will be very appropriate to select such a site in Kansas City. This piece of land has been planned by the City Planning Commission as a residential area, which they named, Eastside Urban Renewal Project Area. (Appendix Map 1, p. 99).

The Eastside Urban Renewal Project Area is a flat land area which is located immediately to the east and north of the Central Business District and is generally bounded on the west by Locust Street, on the north by the Intercity Freeway and on the east by the Midtown Freeway. The boundary of the Eastside Project is indicated on the Property Map, Exhibit 311 (a).² (Appendix Map 2, 3, 4, 5, pp. 100, 101, 102, 103).

The Environment of the Site. Prior to redevelopment, the project area was of a mixed zoning and use. Many of the existing houses are old and in bad condition. Some of the pictures below can illustrate this point. Some lots are vacant and deserted. The streets are dirty, and the surface of the streets are broken. It is quite obvious that the environment of this district is unhealthy and sub-standard, and it is necessary to redevelop this region before it "contaminates" the nearby areas. (Plates VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, pp. 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72).

Transportation and Utilities. The project is within walking distance

²Land Clearance for Redevelopment Authority, Kansas City, Missouri, 1960.

of the downtown area. St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic) Church is located in the project; other denominational churches are within walking distance. Humbly Elementary School is also in the project; however, its continued use as a school is very short, due to the fact that the enrollment is made up of the children from the east side of the Midtown Freeway, presently bussed to school. Plans by the School Board of Kansas City are to sell this property for other development in the future. A downtown hospital is situated one block west of the project. All public and private utilities are available and of sufficient nature to serve the project area for existing and proposed developments.

Plot Plan Applied to Taiwan

There is only one car to one hundred persons and it is assumed that there will be one car for every fifty persons in the next ten years, and one car for every twenty persons in the next twenty years. This means there will be a hundred and forty cars in this neighborhood ten years later and three hundred cars twenty years later. Therefore, it will not be necessary to build a multi-level highway around this neighborhood twenty years from now. So it is suggested that the freeways on the North and East side of the site plan selected in Kansas City should be removed and replaced by two new streets. The east-west streets within the plot plan will be kept the same way as they are, but the north-south streets are eliminated because they are not needed. Besides, the existing streets for buses and cars, some roads and underpasses are added wherever needed because of pedestrians, bicycles and pedicabs. The slow traffic such as pedicabs and bicycles are completely separated with cars.

(Plates XVII, XVIII, pp. 74, 76).

The site was divided into five parts by existing streets. The elementary school is in the middle part of the plan as the center of the neighborhood. The school is within walking distance for public events and adults can also go to the auditorium by walking. At the east and west sides of the school are eight high-rise apartment buildings. They form into two groups, four in each group. High-rise apartments can save a lot of space in this community. It is also convenient and time saving for people to go by elevators. The upper stories provide people with a better view; have the advantage of light and fresh air. The upper floors also keep away from the noises. The high-rise apartment buildings will provide a better skyline and building composition of this neighborhood.

So far Taiwan does not have buildings higher than nine stories because of earthquakes; typhoons and outdated building codes which combined partly Japanese, Chinese Mainland and American building codes. They are too old to be used. The Taiwan Public Work Bureau is now working on the new code, and it is believed that the restriction of the height of the building will be more lenient because of the construction techniques, the structural materials and the modern equipment.

The library is at the south side of the school. It has a quiet environment and is very convenient for people and students to go and study in it. Next to the library is the hospital. The number of beds will be sufficient for this neighborhood. It will take care of general patients and the emergencies. The serious cases will be taken care of by the city hospital or other big hospitals. At the side of the library and the hospital is the neighborhood park.

On the north side of the school is the shopping center, which provides the daily needs such as drugs, grocery, laundry, barber shop, banking service, post office, hardware and clothing. There are about ten different shops within this neighborhood.

Around the above mentioned buildings are four-story walk-up apartment buildings, garages and two chapels. One of them is Catholic, the other is Protestant. Although the main religion in Taiwan is Buddhism, their temples are mostly on the hillside outside the city. The Buddhist's ritual is the worship of Buddha or Kung-In. At home they put candles, incense, food and fruits on a small table in the house as a sign of respect, so no special building or place is provided for the Buddhist religion.

South of the hospital and north of the shopping center are one-story houses. They are of three kinds: namely, four bedroom houses are on east and west side; two and three bedroom houses are in between. They are grouped together around a central court, and parking lots and bicycle storages are available.

There are two kindergartens and playgrounds for all children in the walk-up apartments and small houses. The playing facilities consist of three sand boxes, four slides, six chair-type swings, six seat-type swings, climbing sculpture, six teeters, six traveling rings, a horizontal ladder and giant stride in each playground.

In this neighborhood, all buildings are reinforced concrete structures. There are solid brick walls on east-west side, and glasses on north-south side.

Most of the open spaces are covered by grasses which donate verdure,

light and modernity. Besides, grass is the least expensive way to cover large ground areas. There are many grass areas which are put behind the fences because the grass will die if strolled or lounged on by people. In this project, there are many paved areas and paved ways on grass, so people can walk and rest on the grasses, but they will not kill the grasses.

DESIGN OF SCHOOL AND LIVING UNITS

In this community, the author does not design the hospital, library, garage, and the shopping center; but design in detail the different types of residential units and the elementary school. The reason for this is because the time for this project is limited, and the author only wants to emphasize on residential units. Since the elementary school is the center of the community, so it is also designed in detail. The hospital, library, garage, and the shopping center are shown on the plot plan, but they can be designed to form a functional unit in this community.

Elementary School

The elementary school, which is designed as a social and a physical center, serves all adults as well as three-hundred and sixty students in this neighborhood. The school consists of one athletic field and four buildings which are connected to one another by covered walkways. One of the buildings is a classroom group which consists of six 25.5' x 28' classrooms with six 25.5' x 36' individual out-door instruction areas. Each grade has two classrooms and shares one storage space. There are rest rooms for both boys and girls. Between these classrooms, there are library and indoor play areas, both of them are 24' x 74', and an inner

court. In order to get more light and better ventilation, this part is four feet higher than the classrooms.

The first grade and the second grade students use the indoor play area quite often, while the fifth grade and the sixth grade students need the reading space in the library to prepare their study for the high school entrance examination. Therefore the library is closer to older children and the indoor play area is closer to the younger ones. The third grade and the fourth grade classrooms are between them.

When people walk into the school, they will see a school bell at the left side of the entrance and a peaceful quiet pool at the right with graceful sculpture and waterlilies in it.

As the students go into the school, they will turn to the left to the classrooms and teachers go straight ahead to the administration building which is a two-story building with a half basement. The ground floor is the general office, the nurse station and information. The stairway is behind the rest rooms. The second floor is the office for staff member and the principal. The reception and the conference room are also located in this floor. In the basement are a printing room, repair room and storage space.

At the right of the entrance is the Auditorium and Gymnasium for both students and adults. Behind the administration building is the cafeteria, the ground floor of which is for students, whereas the second floor is for teachers and the staff members. A kitchen is on the ground floor. There is a service lift behind the stairway to deliver food and dishes upstairs and downstairs. (Plates XIX, XX, XXI, pp. 78, 80, 82).

Four Bedroom Single Family Dwelling

The total floor area of the 4 bedroom single family dwelling will be 33' x 48'; and the coverage will be about 40%. Every eight houses share one parking lot for four cars and a bicycle storage space for 25 bicycles. These facilities are in front of the house. When we enter from the walkway into the front garden of the house, we can see the main door and four high windows on the solid wall, two on each side. As we go into the house, at our right hand is the 13' x 25' living-dining space, which is divided into two parts by a suspending shelf. One is a dining space for seven persons or more, the other one is the living space with a fireplace at the opposite of the garden windows. Outside the dining area is a small pool and some trees which can be seen from the living area.

On our left hand is a kitchen and a family room. There is a rear door in the kitchen so that the housewife or the servant can go out to buy something without interrupting the guests in the living room. The rear door can also be used for waste removal or goods delivery. The 9' x 11' family room is for children to play and the housewife to sew. There are closets beside the fireplace to store the toys and sewing machine or some other things. The family can also watch television or listen to the music there. There are four bedrooms, one for the parents, one for the boys, one for the girls, and the other one for guests or for studying. Every room has a door to a private garden. People will enjoy living in this house. This kind of house is specially designed for two types of families: one is the family that has parents and more than

three children. They are usually well off and like quietness. The other type is the family that has grandparents, parents and three or four children, and they do not have close relatives near them. (Plate XXII, p. 84).

Two and Three Bedroom Single Family Group House

Residential groups of buildings should give the occupant a feeling of intimacy which is associated with the idea of home. These 2 and 3 bedroom houses are put into groups to fit the needs of our special family types. If several generations are living together in the same house, it is likely that there are conflicts among members of the family. The reason is simply because old and new ideas and concepts cannot go along harmoniously. In this house design, different generations can live in these group houses, but in different units. They can meet in the central court from time to time, and many problems arising from too close of contact can be avoided. These houses are also good for other single families which have two to four children who need company to play with. These families will be similar to one another and can be good neighbors by helping one another. (Plate XXIII, p. 86).

According to the needs of different families, two different designs have been used: one design consists of seven two-bedroom units and four three-bedroom units; the other design consists of six three-bedroom units and four two-bedroom units. In the central court, the grounds are all paved with some tree pads and benches. A screen is placed at the entrance, and thus nobody can see the activities in the court from outside. These are the tradition of Chinese houses. The typical Chinese court house is a compound dwelling which consists of several buildings surrounding

a court. The screen, according to popular belief, stops the entry of the rectilinear-traveling evil spirits. The belief is that, once inside, even a tiny devil or evil spirit can expand and dislodge the occupants.

Three Bedroom Houses. The 3 bedroom houses are oriented in two different ways. One is north-south oriented which one enters from the living room next to the bedroom. The other is east-west oriented, with its entrance through the west side of the living room next to the kitchen. The total area is 1080 square feet. Three bedrooms are 10.5' x 11', 10.5' x 12', and 9' x 10.5'. The rest of the rooms are two 5' x 7' bathrooms, an 8' x 10.5' kitchen, a 10' x 12.5' dining space and a 15' x 17' living space.

Two Bedroom Houses. There are also two kinds of entrances: one is between kitchen and bedroom and the other is between living space and dining space. Two bedrooms are in the same size of 10.5' x 11.5'. It has a small kitchen of 5.5' x 7', small dining space 6.5' x 8', and an ample living space of 12.5' x 17' with a big terrace of 17' x 18'. All houses have glass windows at the private garden side and high windows at the central court side. On east and west side, there are solid walls.

Fifteen-Story High-Rise Apartment

The fifteen-story high-rise apartment, which is a dominant element uniting the whole neighborhood composition, has twelve apartments on each floor, eight efficiencies and four two-bedroom apartments. The 15.5' x 23' efficiency unit with 8' x 16' balcony includes a 6' x 7' kitchen, 5' x 7' bathroom and the rest of the area will be dining and living space. Two efficiency units share one pipe shaft. The two bedroom apartment has

a 12' x 17.5' living space and one 11' x 11' bedroom, one 8' x 12' bedroom, kitchen, bathroom and several closets. These apartments are for childless couples, single people, and young couples with children younger than five years old. Each apartment has a balcony as the outdoor living space. The vertical transportation is in the center of the building and the minimum corridor around it. There are four elevators and one fire escape stair, storage spaces, and a trash chute.

On the ground floor is the main entrance and two 22' x 31' bicycle garages. There are flower beds on four corners. Between two buildings, there is a pool with a covered walk-way around it. We can see interesting reflections of columns and buildings in the pool. Another interesting area is the pavement screened by six trees in the big pads. On the other side is a pool with crushed stone for decoration and the residents can take sun baths or just sit there and relax.

The building has glass windows on each side; at the east and west, there are sun shades on the side portion to protect the rooms from glare. At the middle portion, the balconies will be the natural sun shades. (Plates XXIV, XXV, pp. 88, 90).

Four-Story Walk-Up Apartment

There are four groups of walk-up apartments, each consisting of two buildings. Each building has six three-bedroom apartments, eight efficiency units, forty-eight two-bedroom apartments, and two bicycle storage areas for 240 bicycles. The main entrance is in the middle of the building and one escape stair is located at each end.

The three bedroom unit has three bedrooms of 10' x 13.5', 12' x 13',

and 7' x 14'; and 8' x 10' dining space, 14.5' x 17.5' living space with a 6' x 14.5' terrace and also bathroom and kitchen.

A one bedroom unit has a bedroom of size 9.5' x 12'. The living space is 11' x 18' with a 6' x 11' terrace, 6' x 9' dining space, 7' x 8' kitchen and a bathroom. Families with children older than five can sleep in the living room at night since they can't share the bedroom with their parents. The efficiency unit is 18' x 24' which includes kitchen, bathroom and closets. There is no terrace for efficiency units.

Each two walk-up apartment buildings has one garden on the ground floor. There are trees, flowers and grass. Not only the young like to loiter, to sit on the stoop, to watch people, to gossip and to learn about life and its wonders, but their parents as well would like to loiter as a natural, neighborly relaxation.

High-rise apartment has many advantages, and yet, it still has some disadvantages. For example, lack of play area for children is the most serious one. If children go to the nearby playground, the mother can't keep close watch on them. If the mother wants them to come back at meal time, she can't get them by calling. Walk-up apartments have this advantage. The mother can see her children playing on the ground near their apartment, and also get them back home whenever she wants.

(Plates XXVI, XXVII, pp. 92, 94).

CONCLUSION

Different race has different culture and geographical environment. But with the improvement in science, technology and transportation, people move around very often and thus resulted in cultural exchange. As a result of this, the whole world will have a similar and uniform civilization. Hence the design and theory of the neighborhood community of the east and west will be closer and closer. The only possible difference will be the techniques applied and the materials used. But as a whole, the basic concept of design and arrangement will be the same all over the world.

臺灣地形圖

TOPOGRAPHY OF TAIWAN

高度 (呎)



altitude (feet)
 9,900呎以上
 above 9,900 feet
 6,600—9,900呎
 6,600—9,900 ft
 3,300—6,600呎
 3,300—6,600 ft
 1,650—3,300呎
 1,650—3,300 ft
 330—1,650呎
 330—1,650 ft
 330呎以下
 below 330 ft



Illustration 1. Topography of Taiwan.

臺北市區位分佈圖

THE LAND USE MAP OF TAIPEI

0 0.5 公里 (KM)

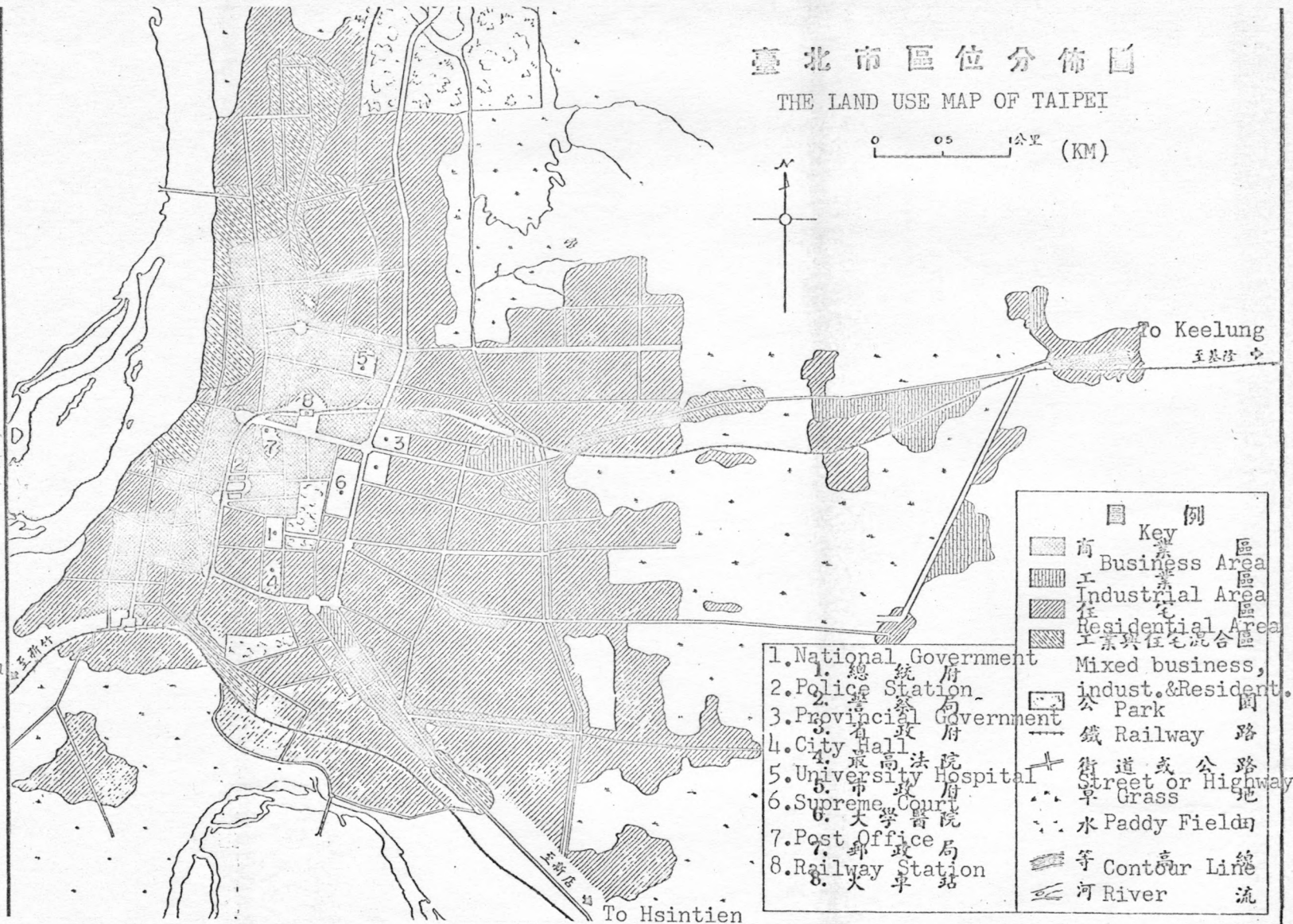


Illustration 2. The existing land use map of Taipei.

AGE PATTERN IN TAIWAN 1952

城鄉人口性別與年齡之百分比分配

1952

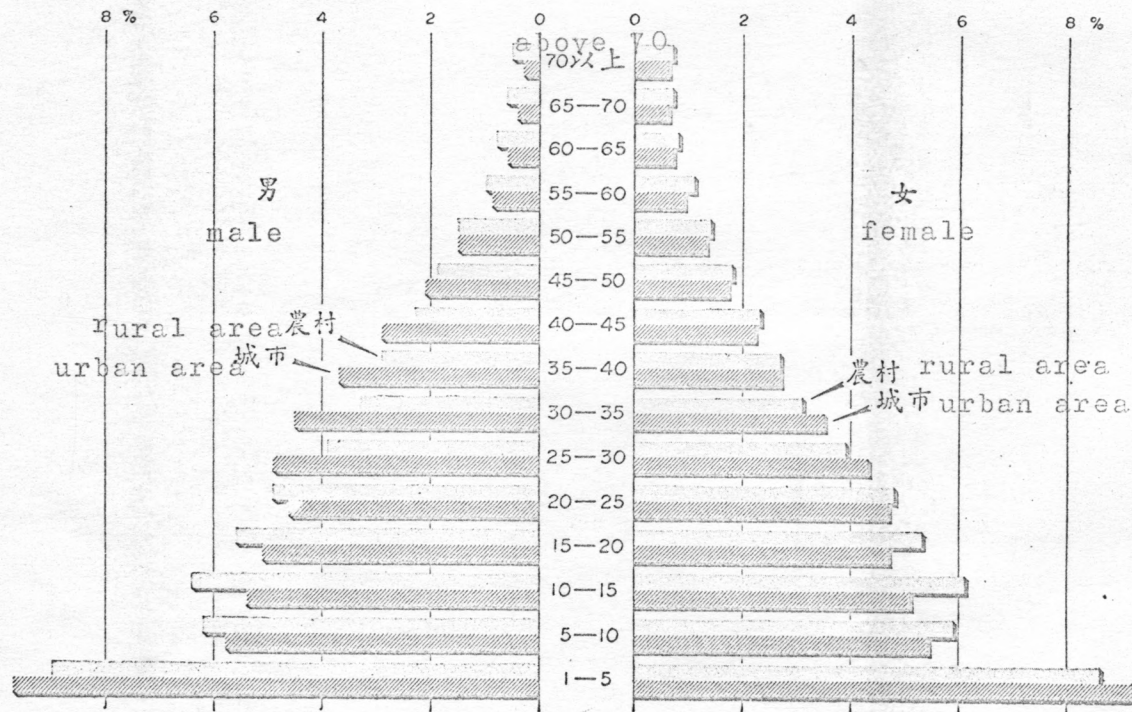


Illustration 3. Age pattern in Taiwan 1952.

十七個城市地區臺灣省籍與無軍籍的大陸省籍

人口年齡與性別的百分比分配

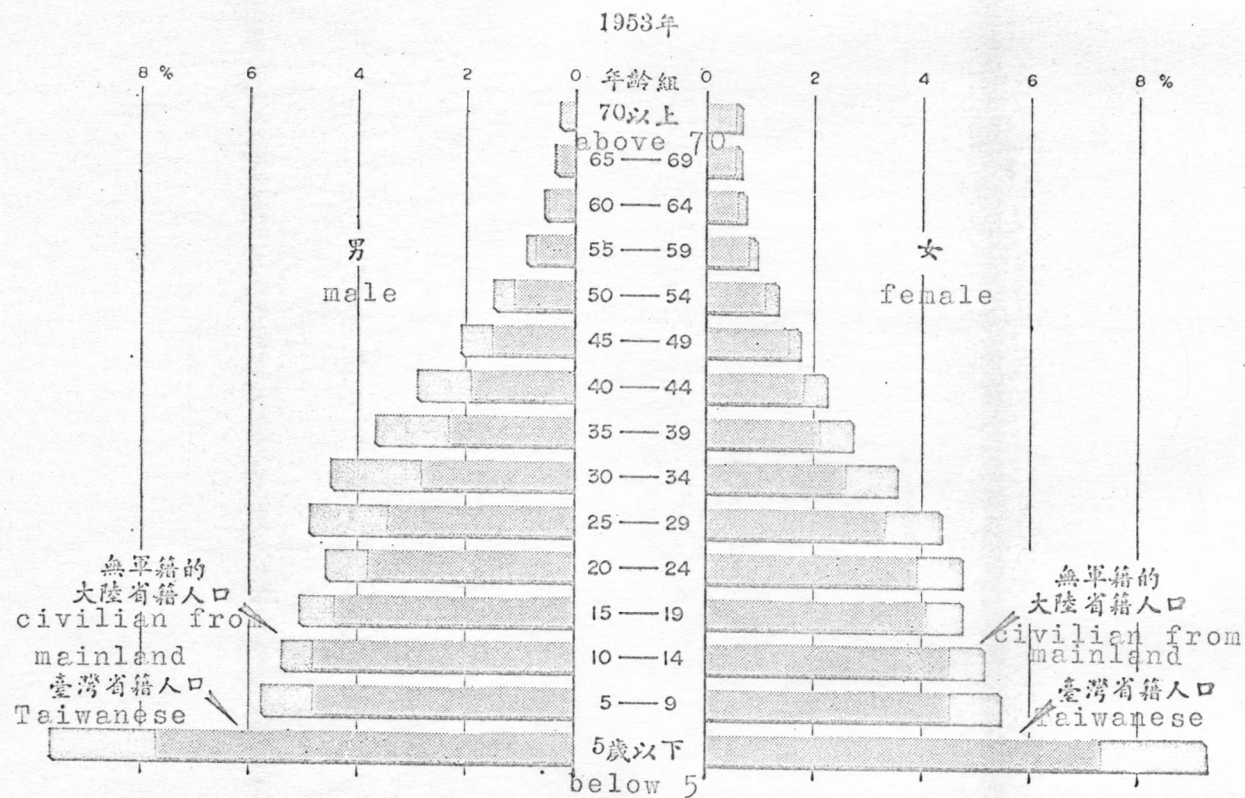


Illustration 4. Age pattern of Taiwanese and civilian from mainland in seventeen cities 1953.

十四個城市地區無軍籍的大陸省籍
人口的性別與年齡的百分比分配

1953年七月至十月

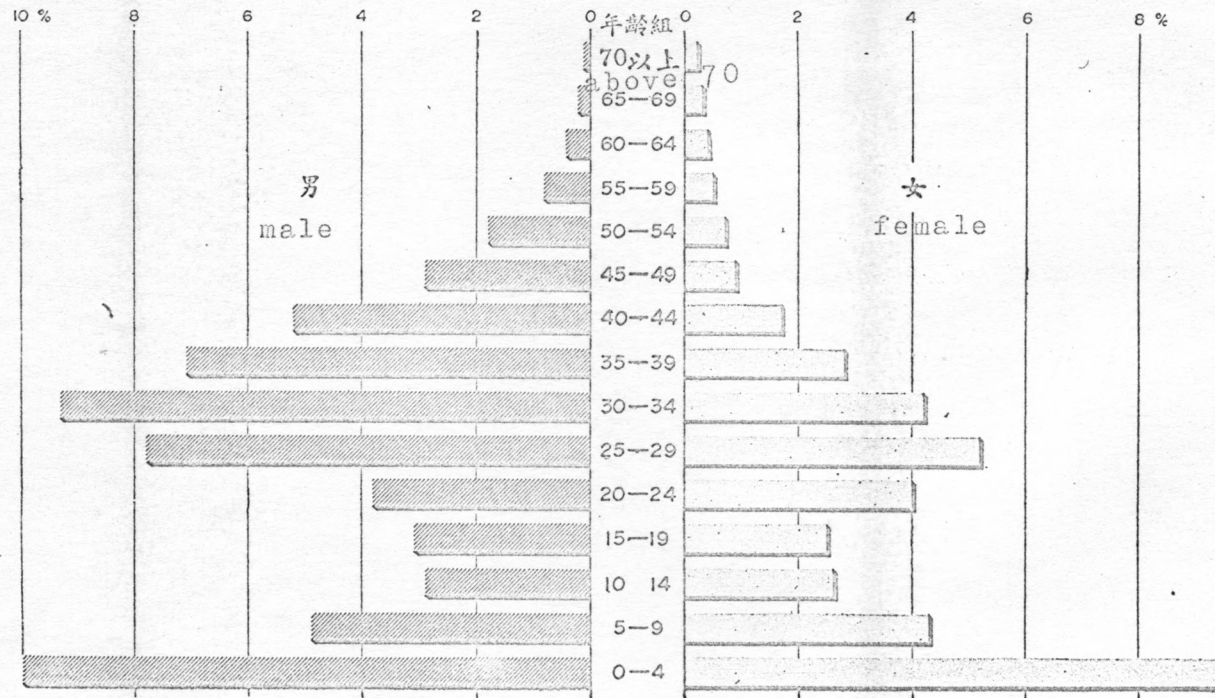


Illustration 5. Age pattern of civilian mainlander population in 14 cities July-October, 1953.

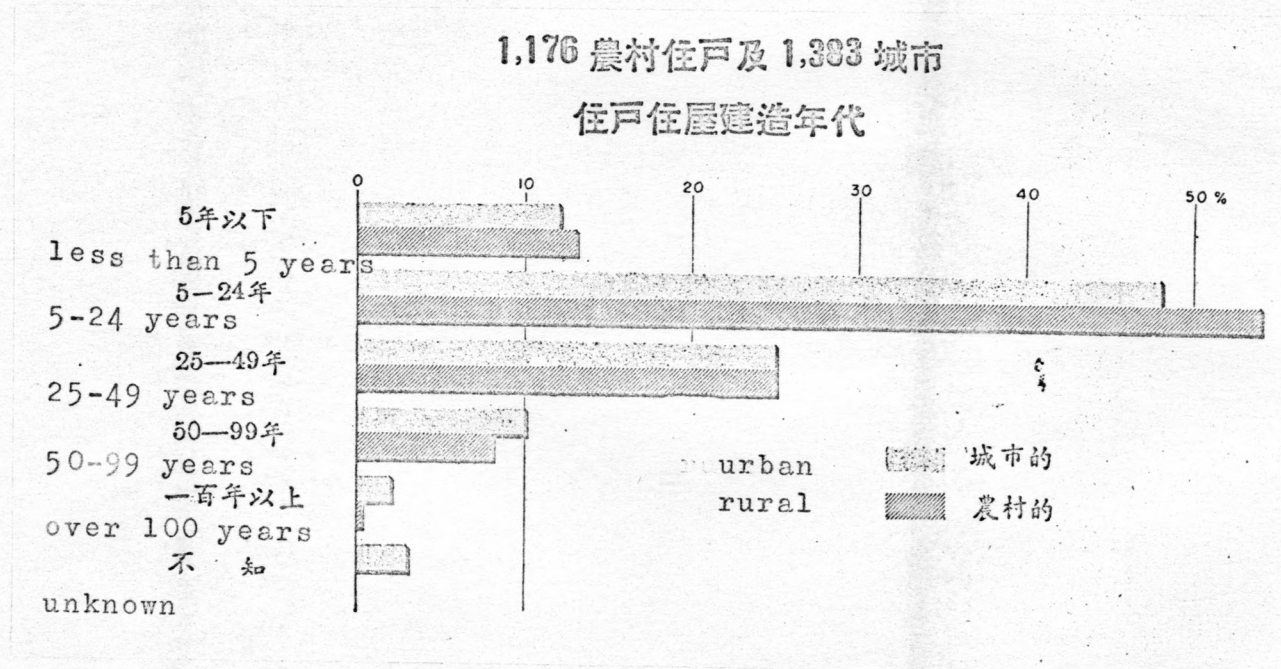


Illustration 6. Age of dwellings of 1176 rural households and 1183 urban households.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I

Typical street scene in overcrowded area

PLATE I



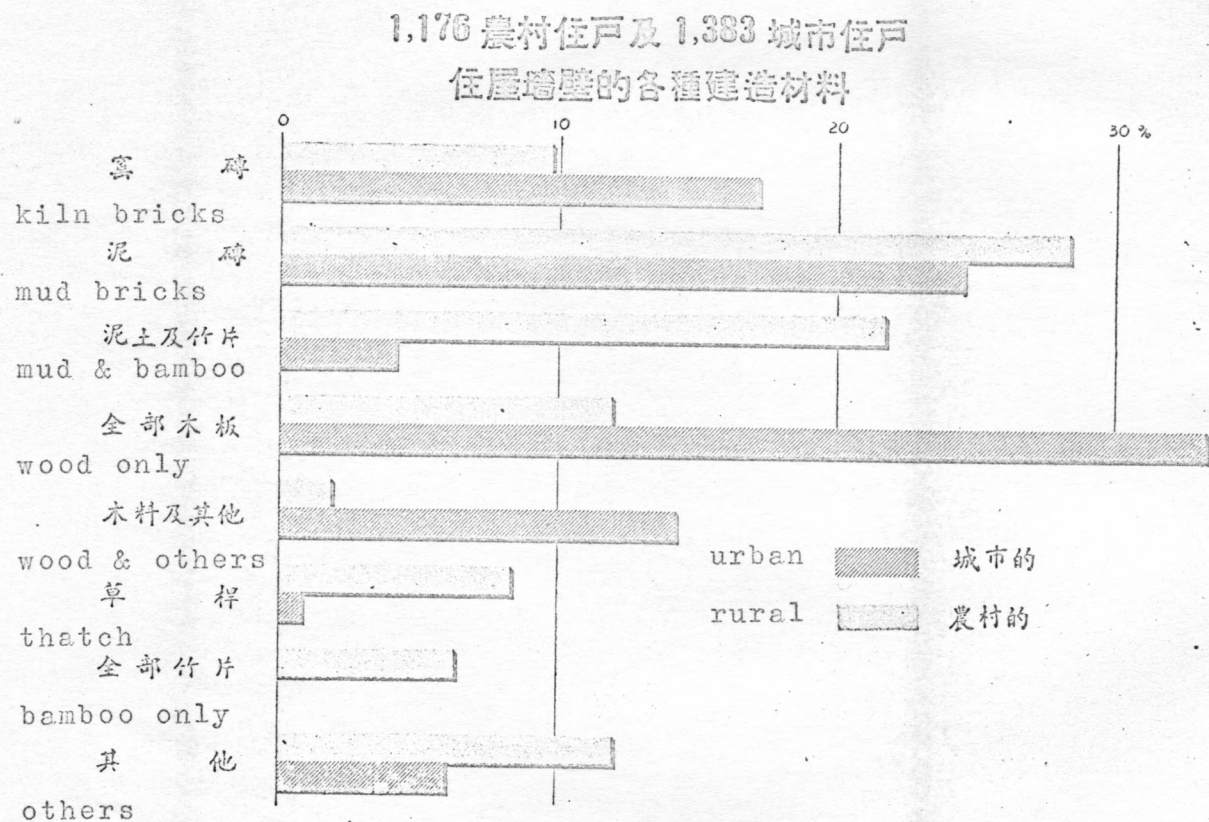


Illustration 7. Main dwelling wall materials-176 rural household and 1383 urban households.

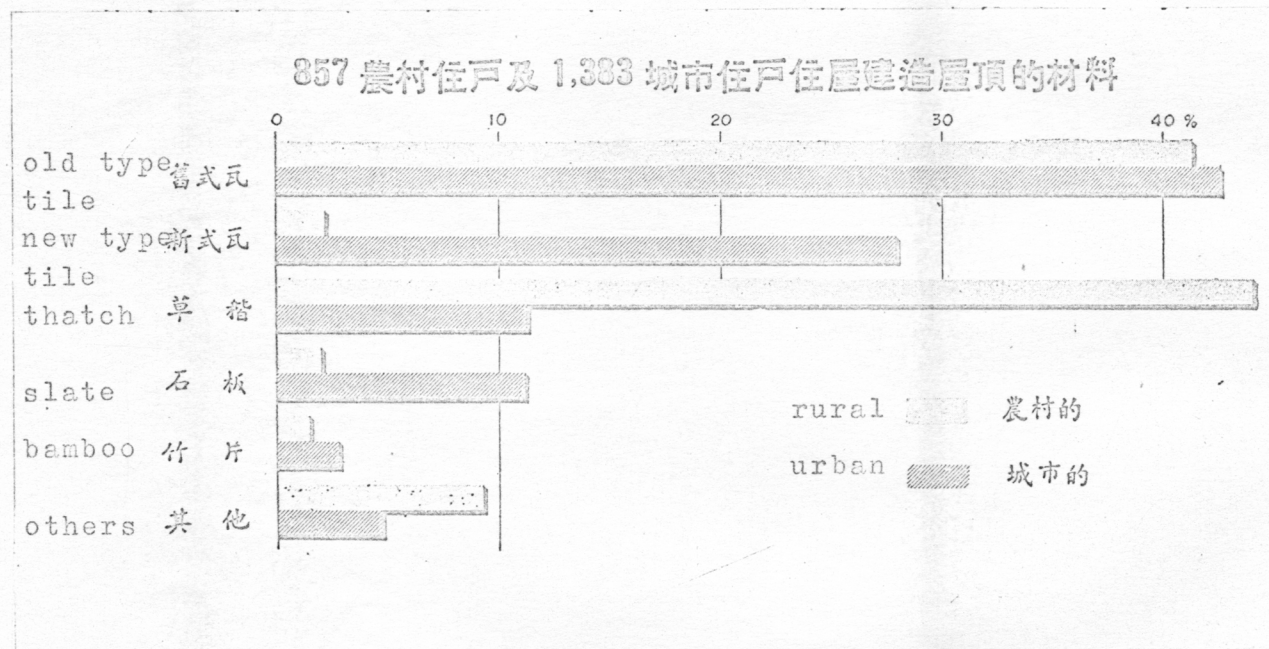
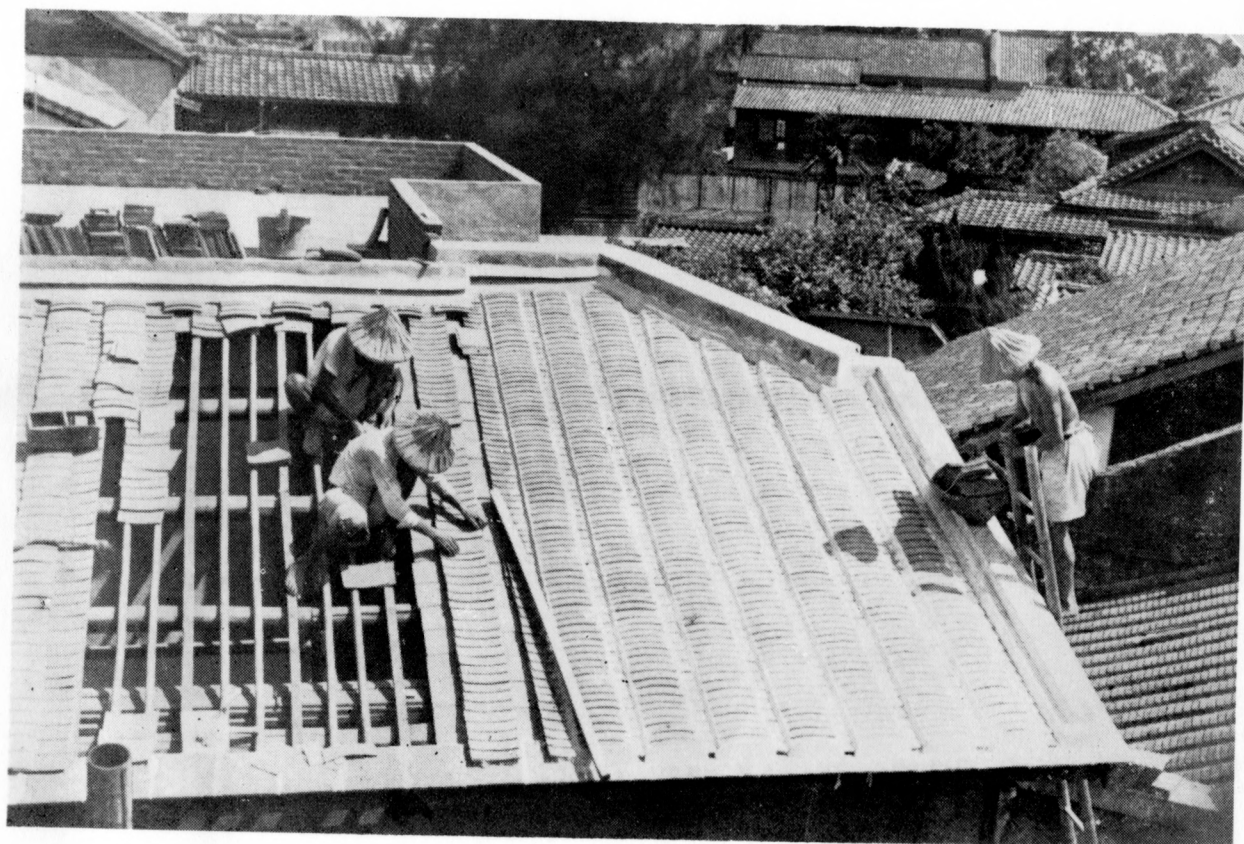


Illustration 8. Dwelling roofing materials-857 rural households and 1383 urban households.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE II

Old style tile can be put on rafters with cement.

PLATE II



EXPLANATION OF PLATE III

Old style tile can be laid on and weighted
down with bricks, but it is easy to be broken.

PLATE III



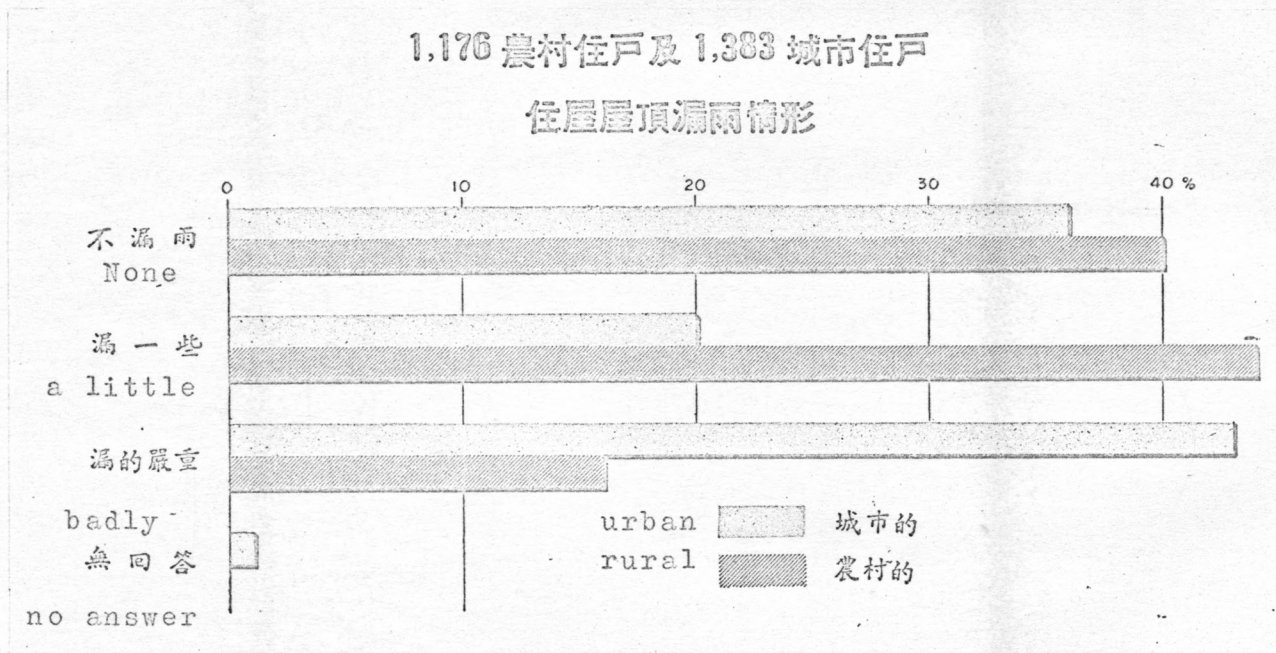


Illustration 9. Dwelling roof leakage--1176 rural households and 1383 urban households.

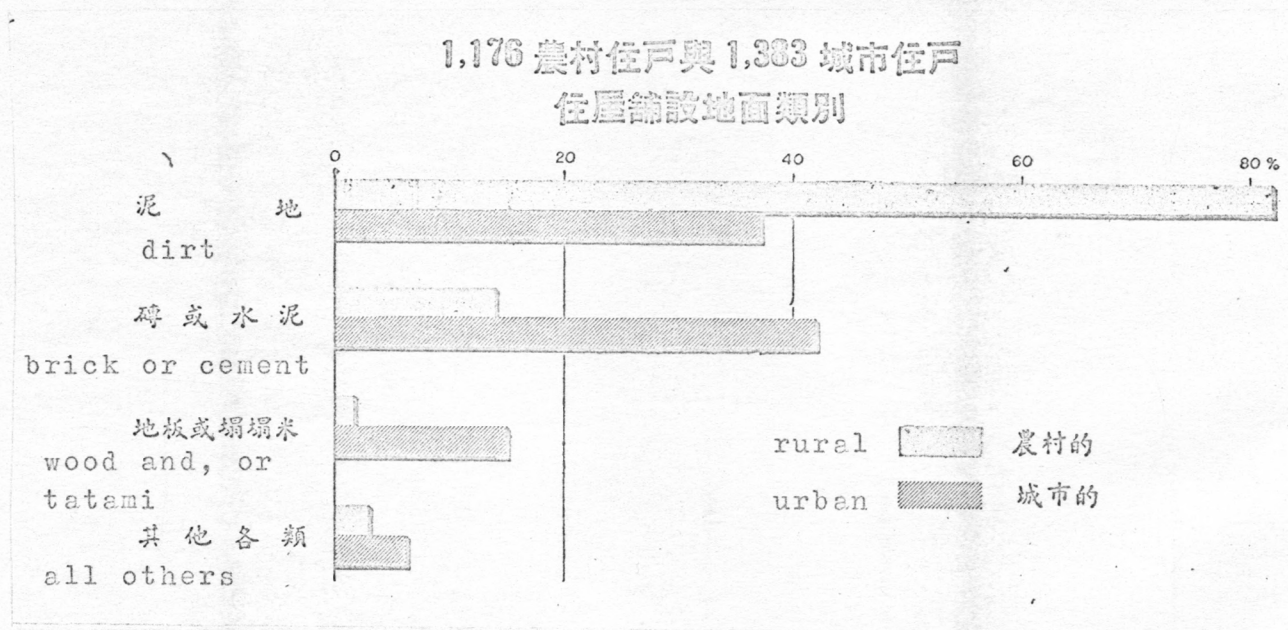


Illustration 10. Main type of floor in dwellings--1176 rural households and 1383 urban households.

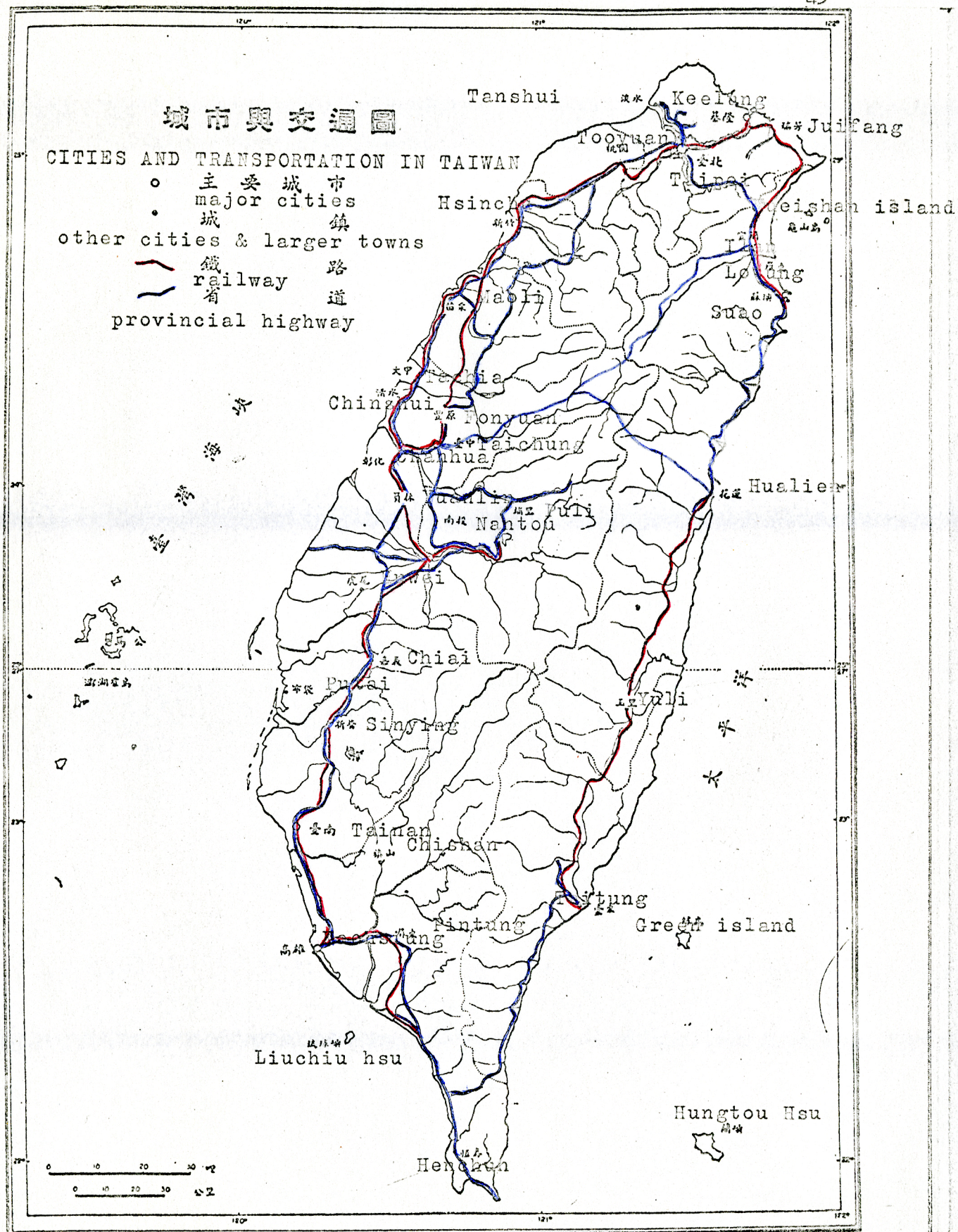


Illustration 11. Cities and transportation in Taiwan.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV

Bicycles by the hundreds--one to every
2 to 4 people, depending on the locality.

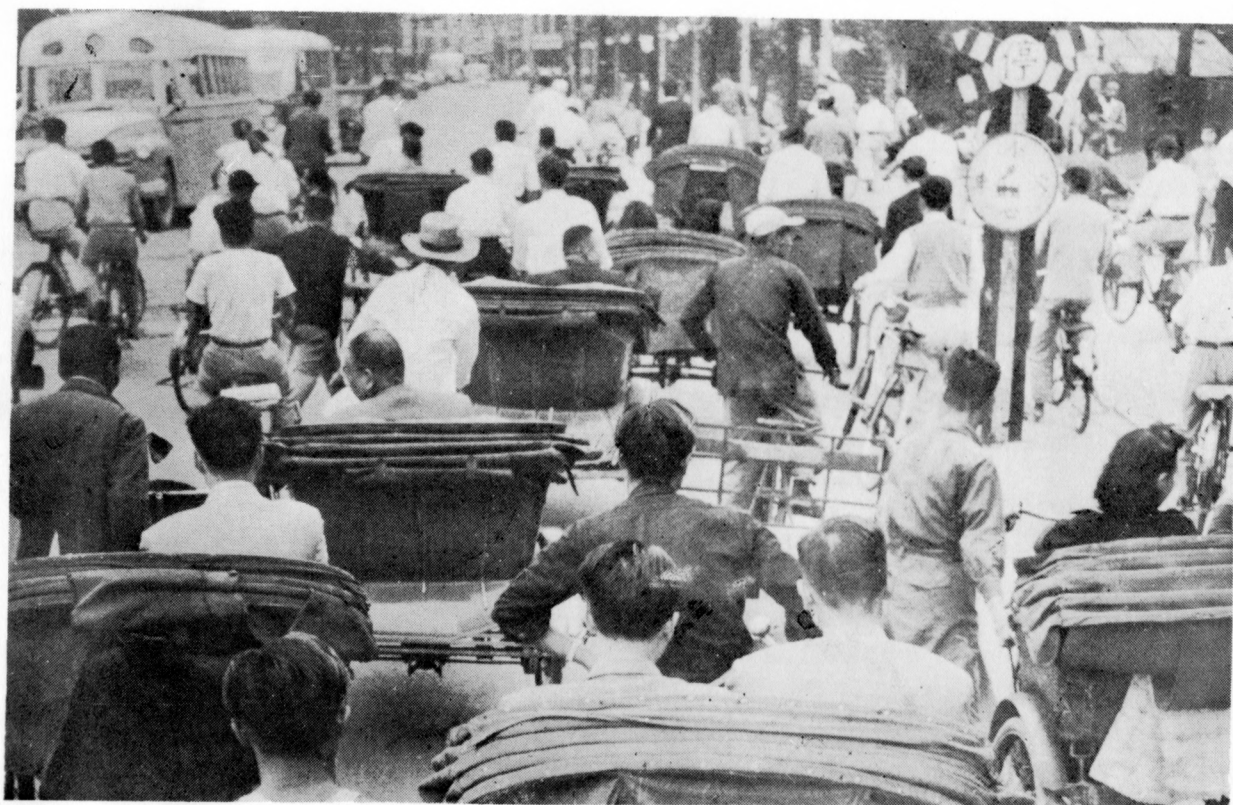
PLATE IV



EXPLANATION OF PLATE V

Congestion of pedicabs.

PLATE V



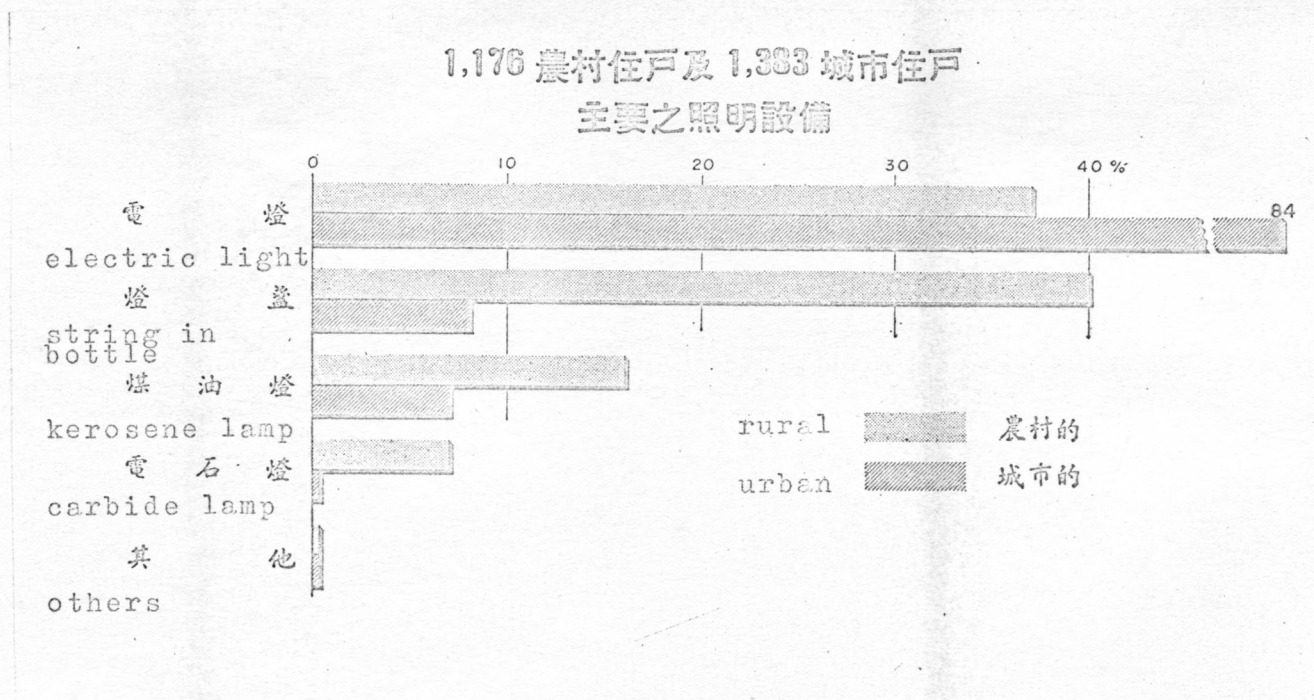


Illustration 12. Main artificial lighting--1,176 rural households and 1,383 urban households.

1,176 農村住戶與 1,383 城市住戶

用水來源

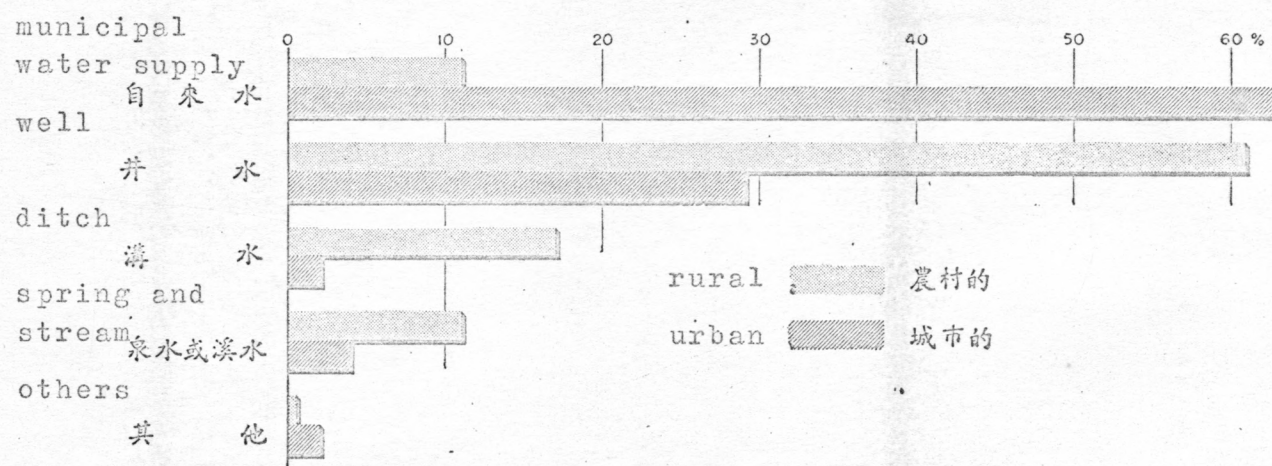


Illustration 13. Sources of water supply for domestic use---1176 rural households and 1383 urban households.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY SIZE

依每戶人口數區分之戶數百分比分配

(實際及常住人口) (actual & customary residents)

875 農村家庭及 1,383 城市家庭

875 rural households and 1,383 urban households

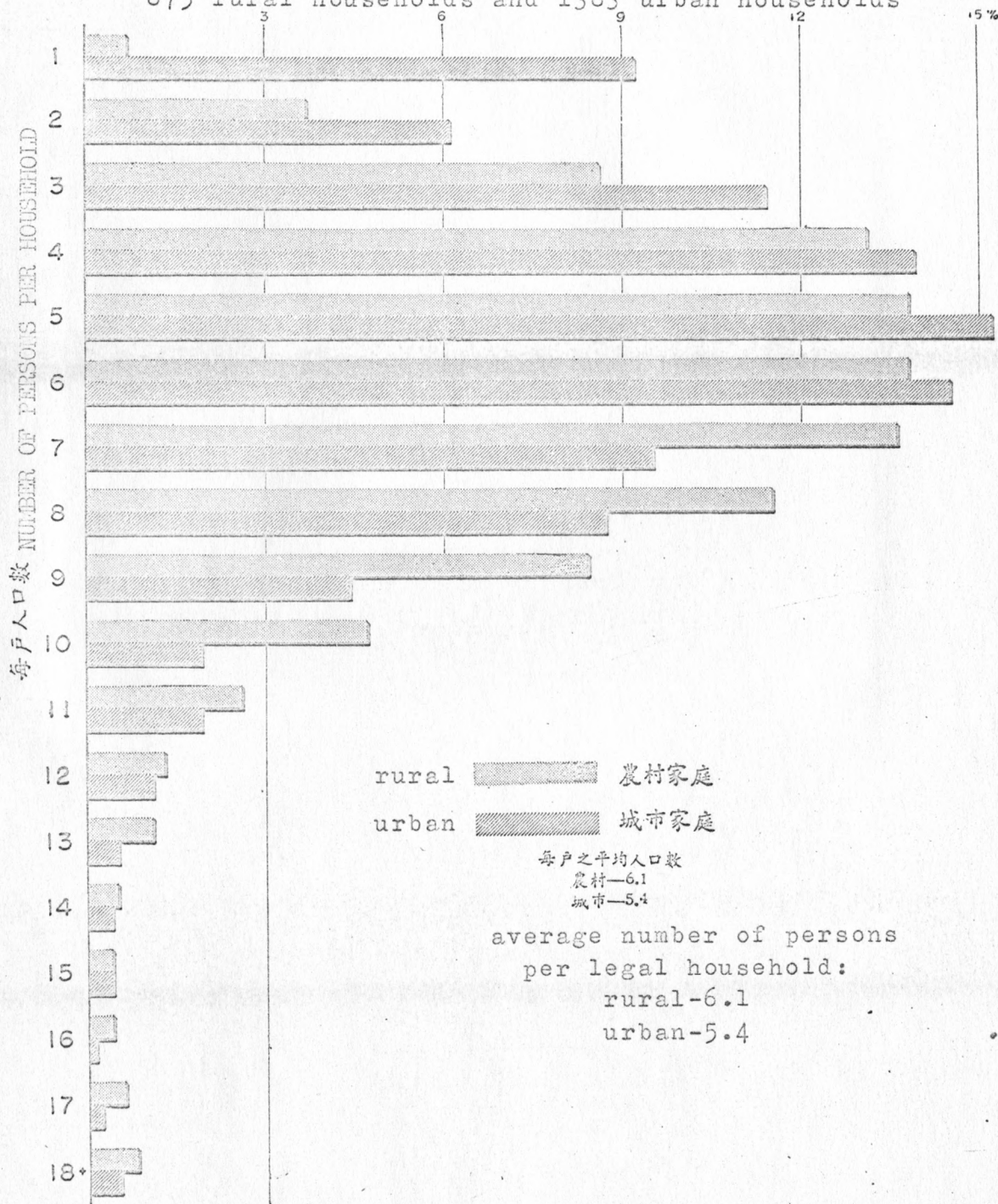


Illustration 14. Distribution of households, by size.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VI

View to Southwest direction from Charlotte
and 9th street.

PLATE VI



• DEC • 64

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII

View to east direction from Cherry street
(between 9th and 10th street).

PLATE VII



• DEC • 64

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VIII

View to southwest direction from intercity
Freeway and Cherry Street.

PLATE VIII



• DEC • 64

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IX

View to North direction from 12th and
Charlotte Street.

PLATE IX



• DEC • 64

EXPLANATION OF PLATE X

View to South direction from 8th and
Holmes Street.

PLATE X



• DEC • 64

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI

View to Southwest direction from 8th and
Charlotte Street.

PLATE XI



• DEC • 64

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XII

View to West direction from Charlotte Street
between 8th and 9th Street.

PLATE XII



• DEC • 64

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIII

View to Northwest direction from Holmes
and 10th Street.

PLATE XIII



• DEC • 64

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIV

View to Southwest direction from Holmes
and 10th Street.

PLATE XIV



• DEC • 64

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XV

View to South direction from Cherry and
10th Street.

PLATE XV



EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVI

View to Southwest direction from Cherry and
10th Street.

PLATE XVI

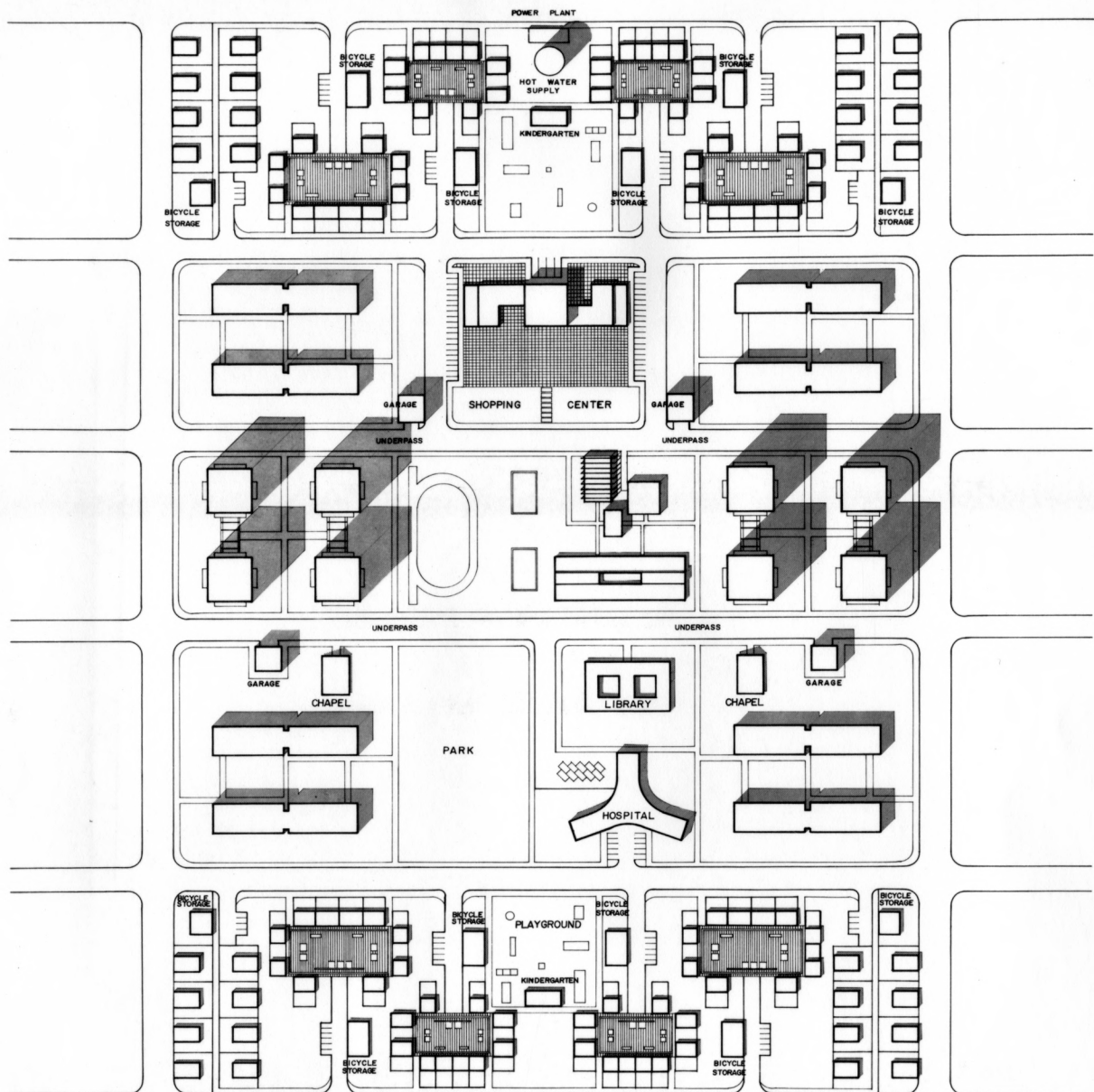


• DEC • 64

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVII

Plot plan of this project.

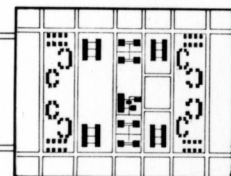
PLATE XVII



PLOT PLAN
SCALE: 1/100"=1'-0" NORTH

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT
IN
TAIPEI TAIWAN

PLOT PLAN



EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVIII

Perspective



NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT
IN
TAIPEI TAIWAN

PERSPECTIVE

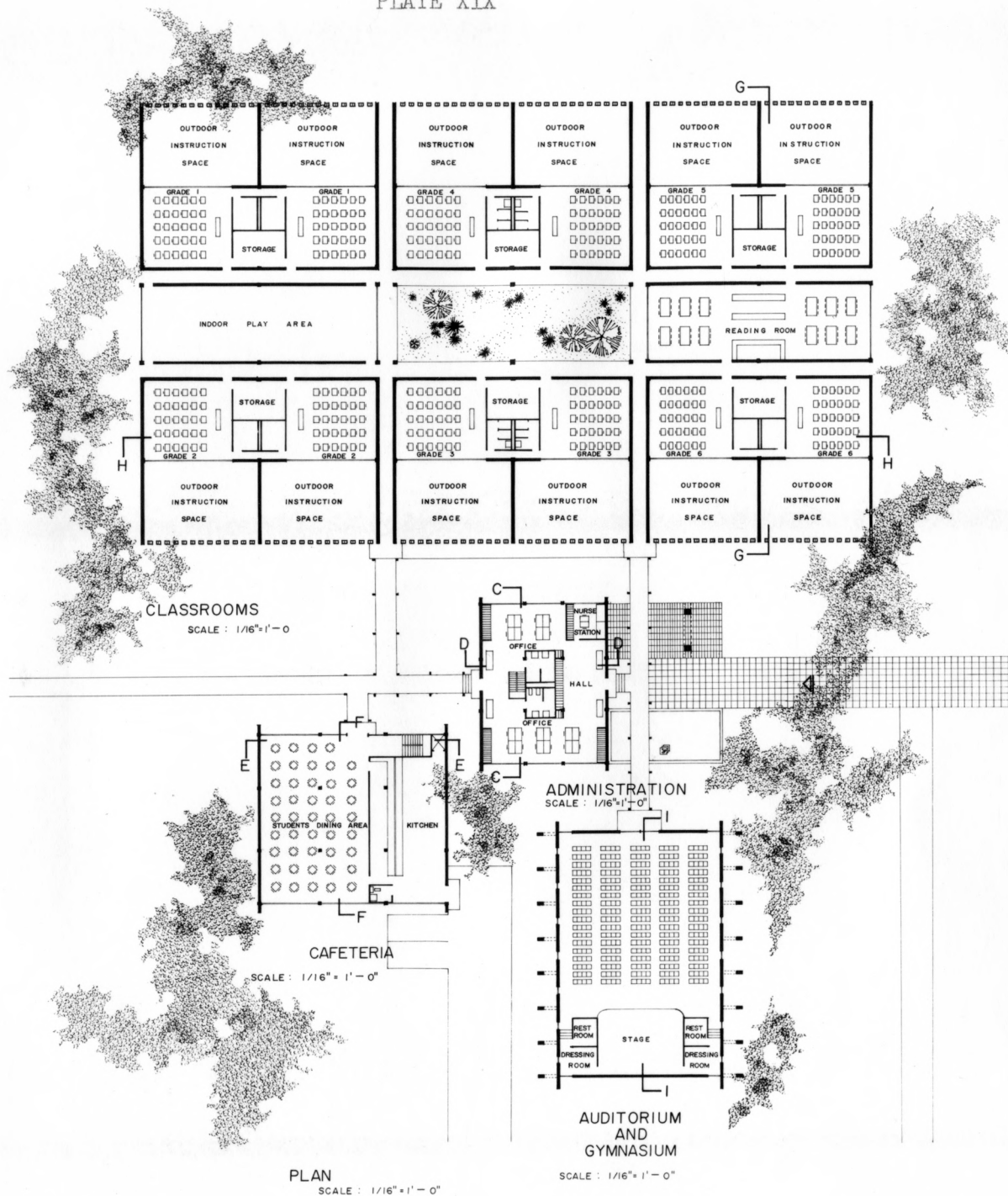
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
AND ALLIED ARTS
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
A MASTER'S THESIS
THERESA CHING LEE

2

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIX

Plan of the elementary school

PLATE XIX



NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT
IN
TAIPEI TAIWAN

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

3

XX EXPLANATION OF PLATE XX

The plan and sections of the elementary school.

PLATE XX



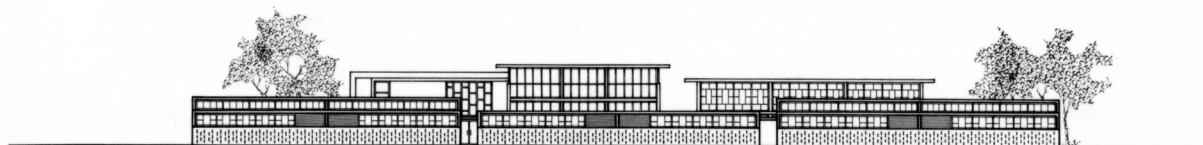
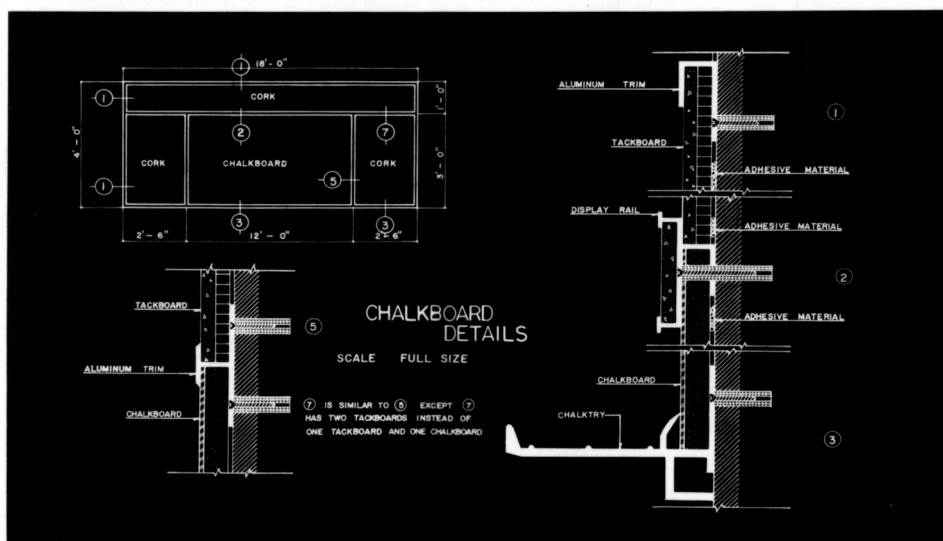
NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION

SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"

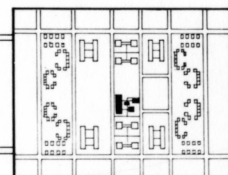


SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT
IN
TAIPEI TAIWAN

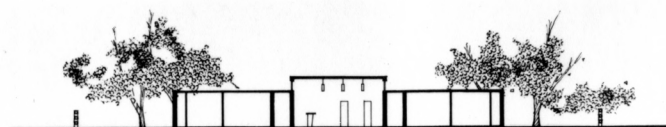
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXI

Elevations and detail of the elementary
school.

PLATE XXI



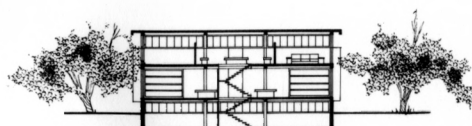
SECTION G-G

SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"



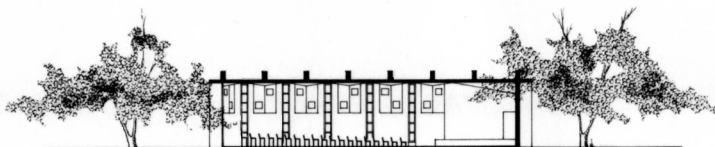
SECTION D-D

SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"



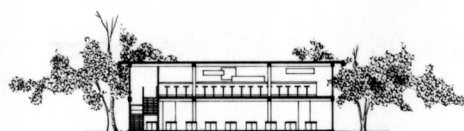
SECTION C-C

SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"



SECTION I-I

SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"



SECTION F-F

SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"



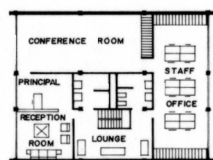
SECTION E-E

SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"

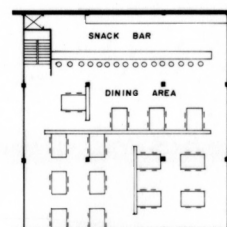


SECTION H-H

SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"



SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"

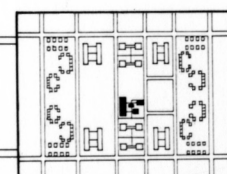
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
OF ADMINISTRATION
BUILDING

SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
OF CAFETERIA

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT
IN
TAIPEI TAIWAN

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

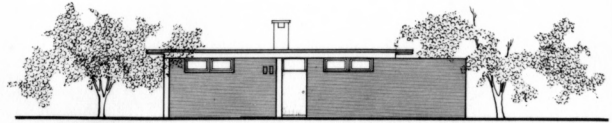
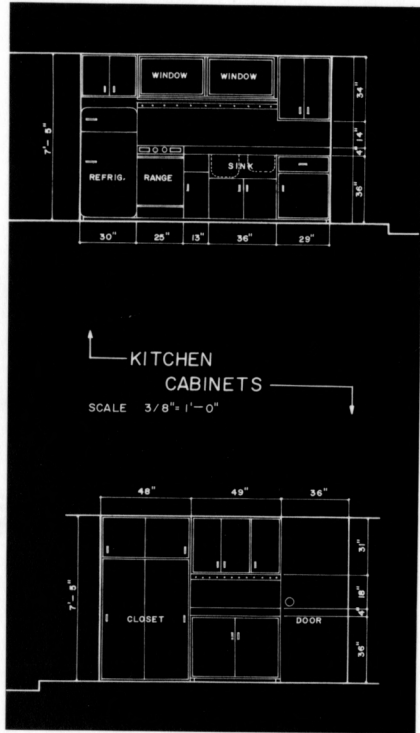


5

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXII

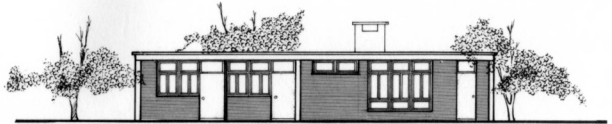
Plan, elevations, sections of 4 bedroom
single family dwelling.

PLATE XXII



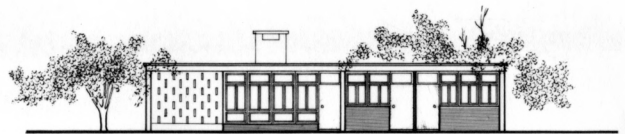
FRONT ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



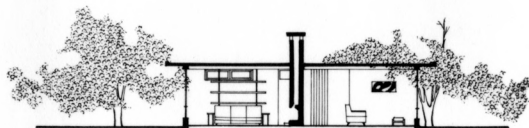
NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



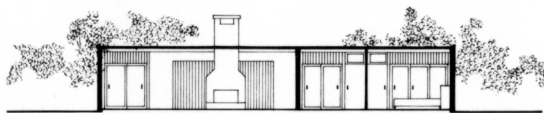
SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



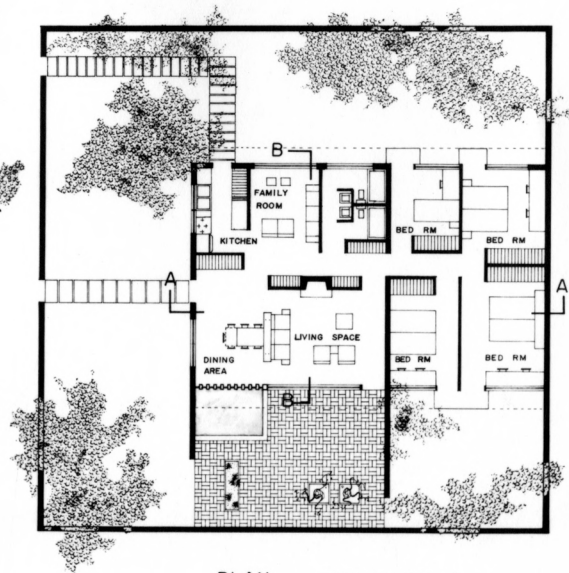
SECTION B-B

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



SECTION A-A

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

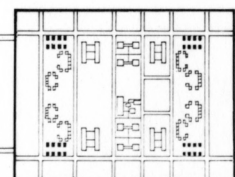


PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT
IN
TAIPEI TAIWAN

4 BED-ROOM HOUSE

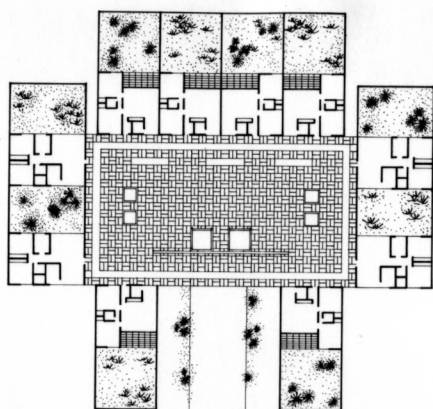


6

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXIII

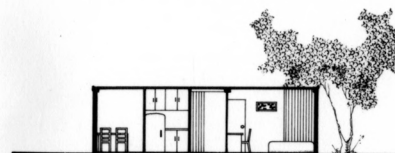
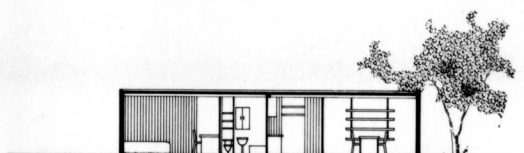
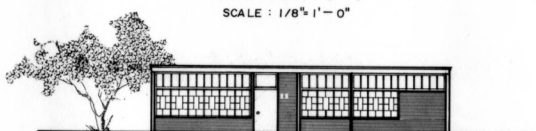
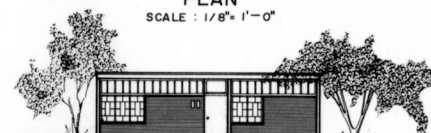
Plan, elevations and sections of 2 and 3
bedroom single family group house.

PLATE XXIII

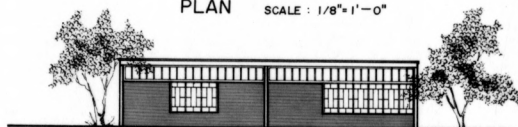
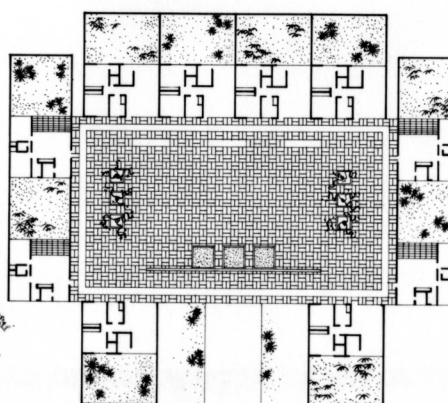


TYPICAL PLAN OF GROUP HOUSES "A"

SCALE : 1/32" = 1'-0"

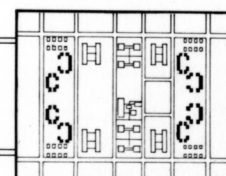
BACK ELEVATION
SCALE : 1/8" = 1'-0"SECTION K-K
SCALE : 1/8" = 1'-0"SECTION J-J
SCALE : 1/8" = 1'-0"FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE : 1/8" = 1'-0"PLAN
SCALE : 1/8" = 1'-0"FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE : 1/8" = 1'-0"

PLAN SCALE : 1/8" = 1'-0"

BACK ELEVATION
SCALE : 1/8" = 1'-0"TYPICAL PLAN OF GROUP HOUSES "B"
SCALE : 1/32" = 1'-0"

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT
IN
TAIPEI TAIWAN

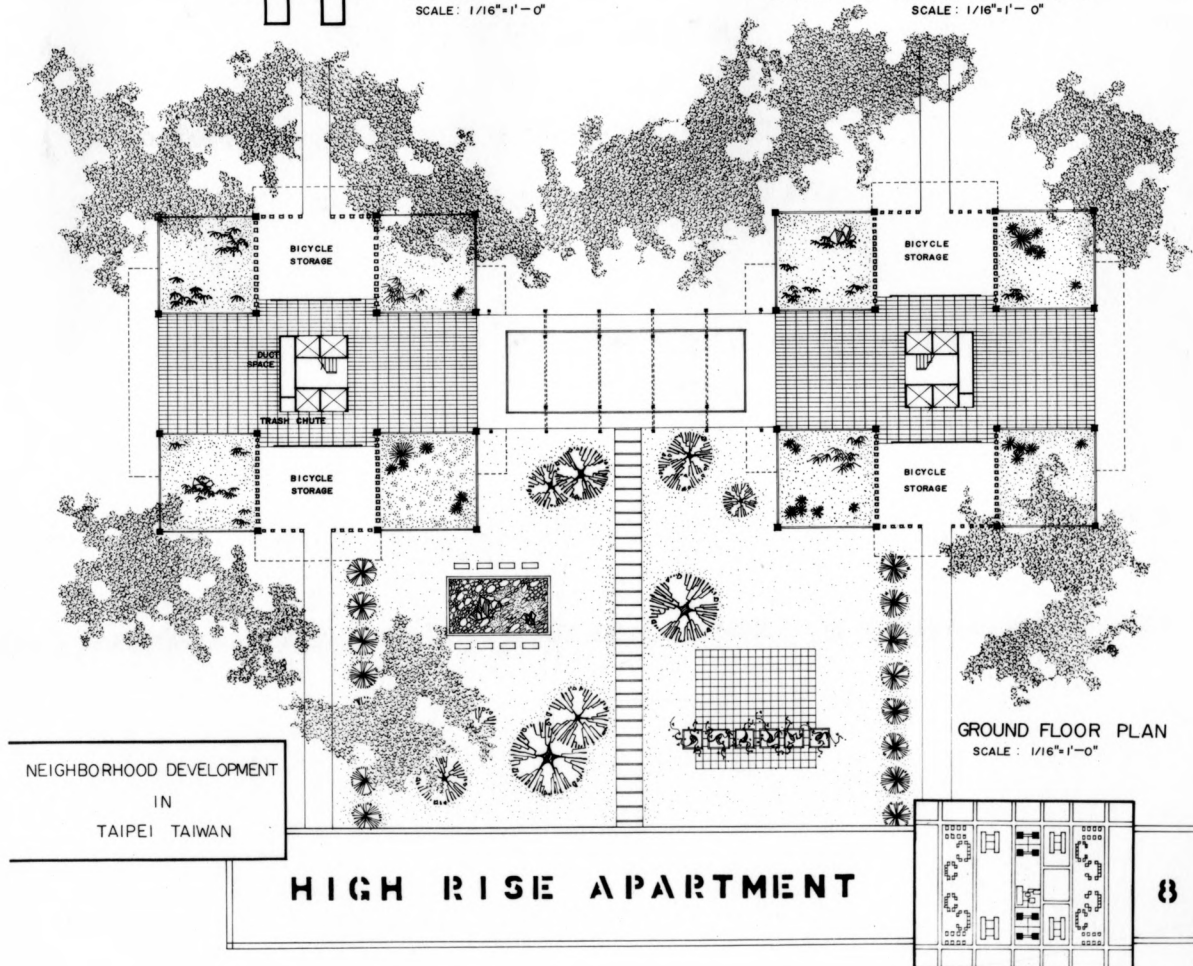
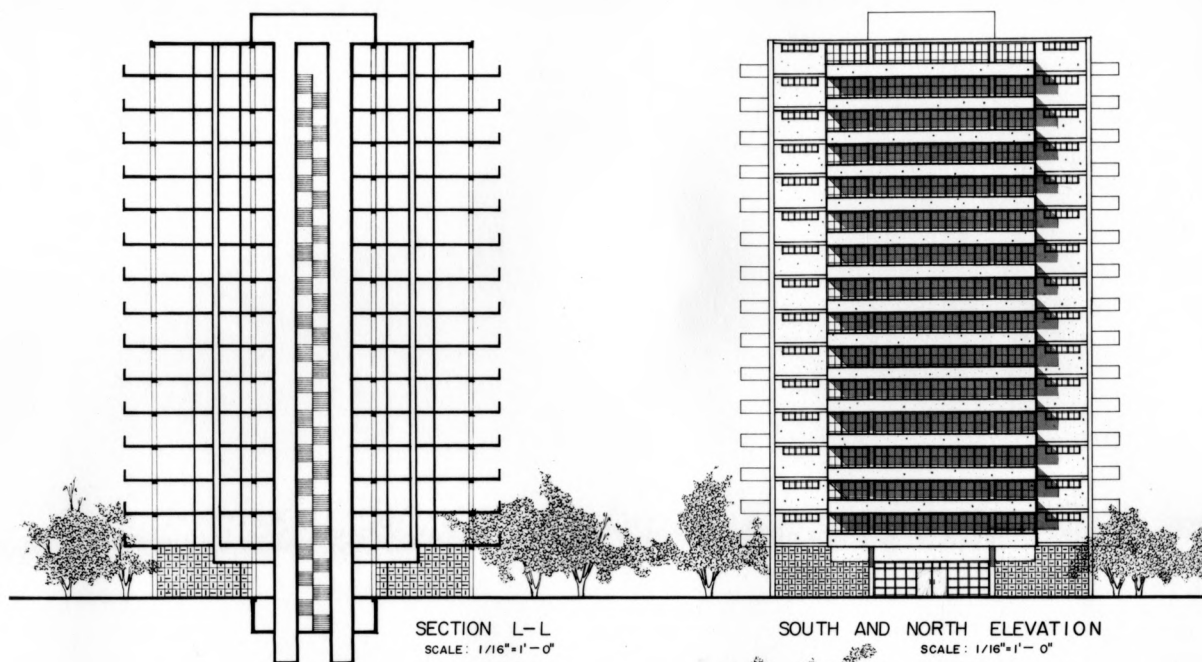
2 AND 3 BEDROOM GROUP HOUSES



EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXIV

Ground floor plan, elevation, and section of
fifteen-story high-rise apartment.

PLATE XXIV



EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXV

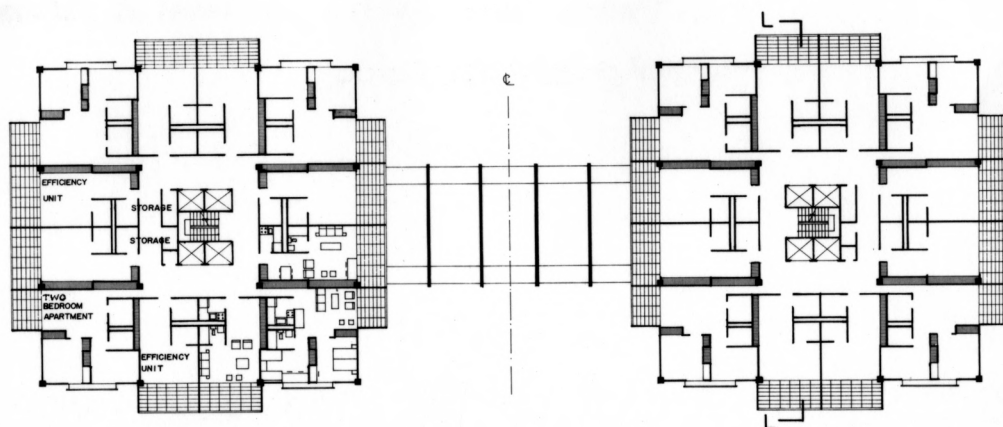
Typical floor plan and elevation of fifteen-
story high-rise apartment.

PLATE XXV



EAST AND WEST ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

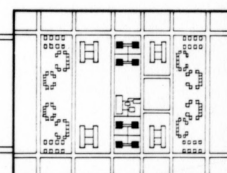


TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT
IN
TAIPEI TAIWAN

HIGH RISE APARTMENT

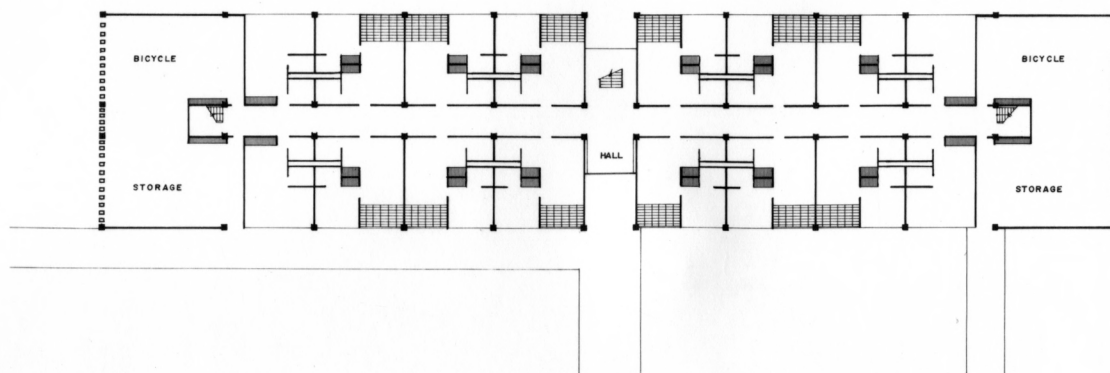


9

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXVI

Plans and elevation of four-story walk-up
apartment.

PLATE XXVI



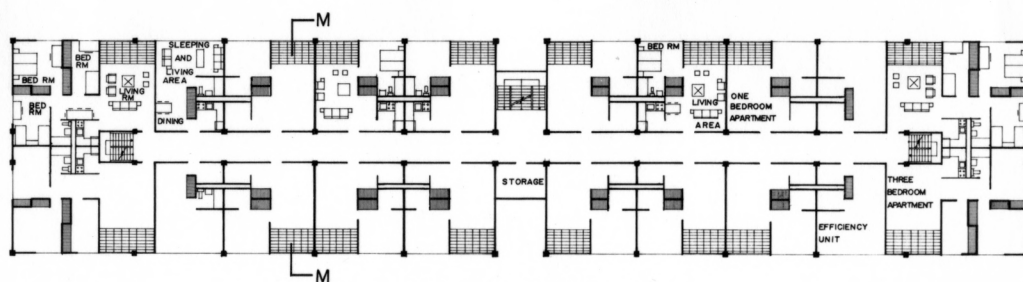
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE : 1/16" = 1' - 0"



FRONT ELEVATION

SCALE : 1/16" = 1' - 0"

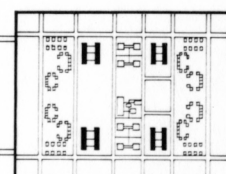


TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

SCALE : 1/16" = 1' - 0"

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT
IN
TAIPEI TAIWAN

4 STORY WALK-UP APARTMENT

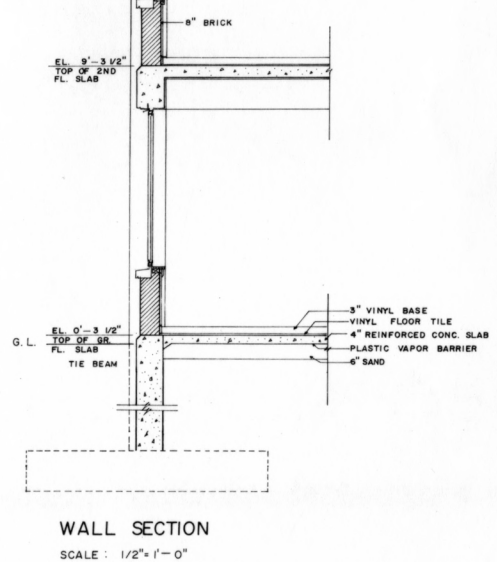
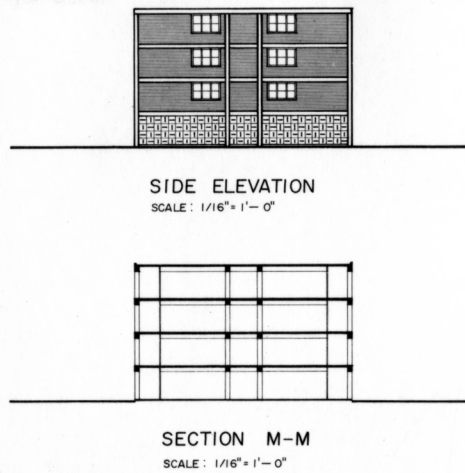
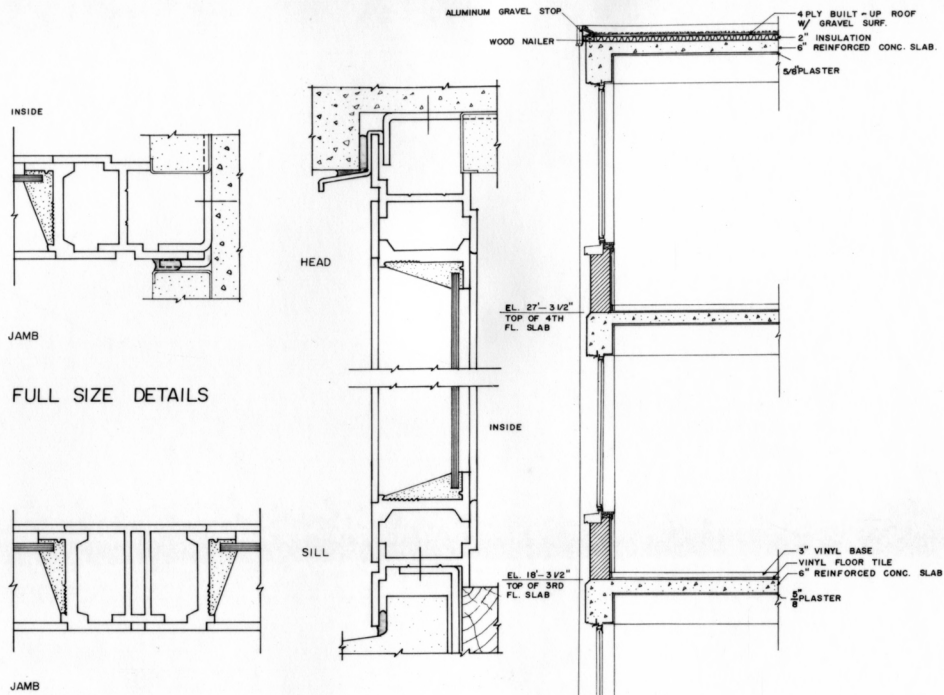


10

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXVII

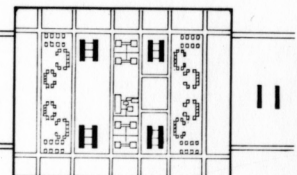
Sections and detail of four-story walk-up
apartment.

PLATE XXVII



NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT
IN
TAIPEI TAIWAN

WALK-UP APARTMENT



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to thank Professor Theodore A. Chadwick for his guidance in preparation of this thesis. Appreciation is expressed to Professor V. P. Deines for his direction and advice.

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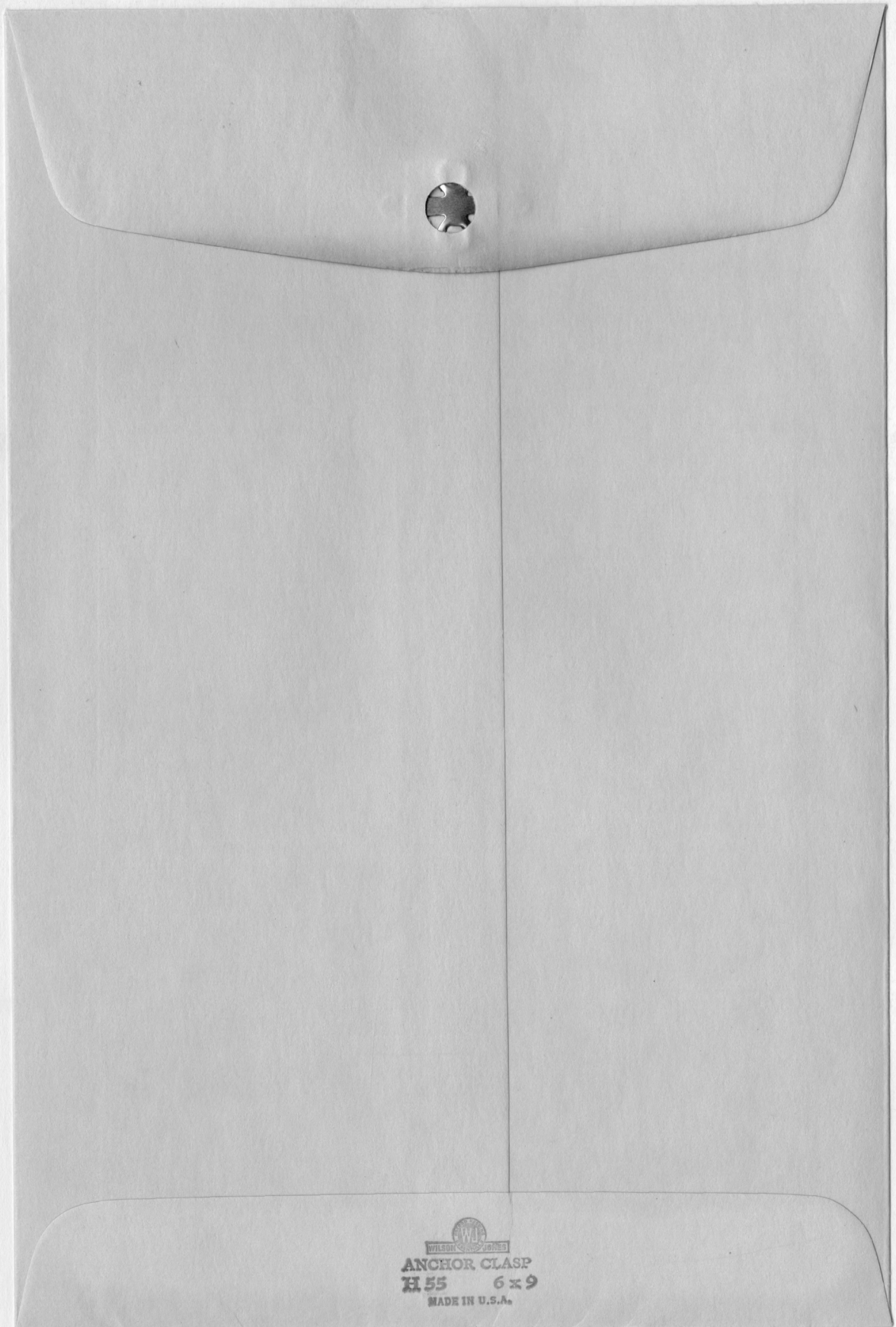
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APPENDIX

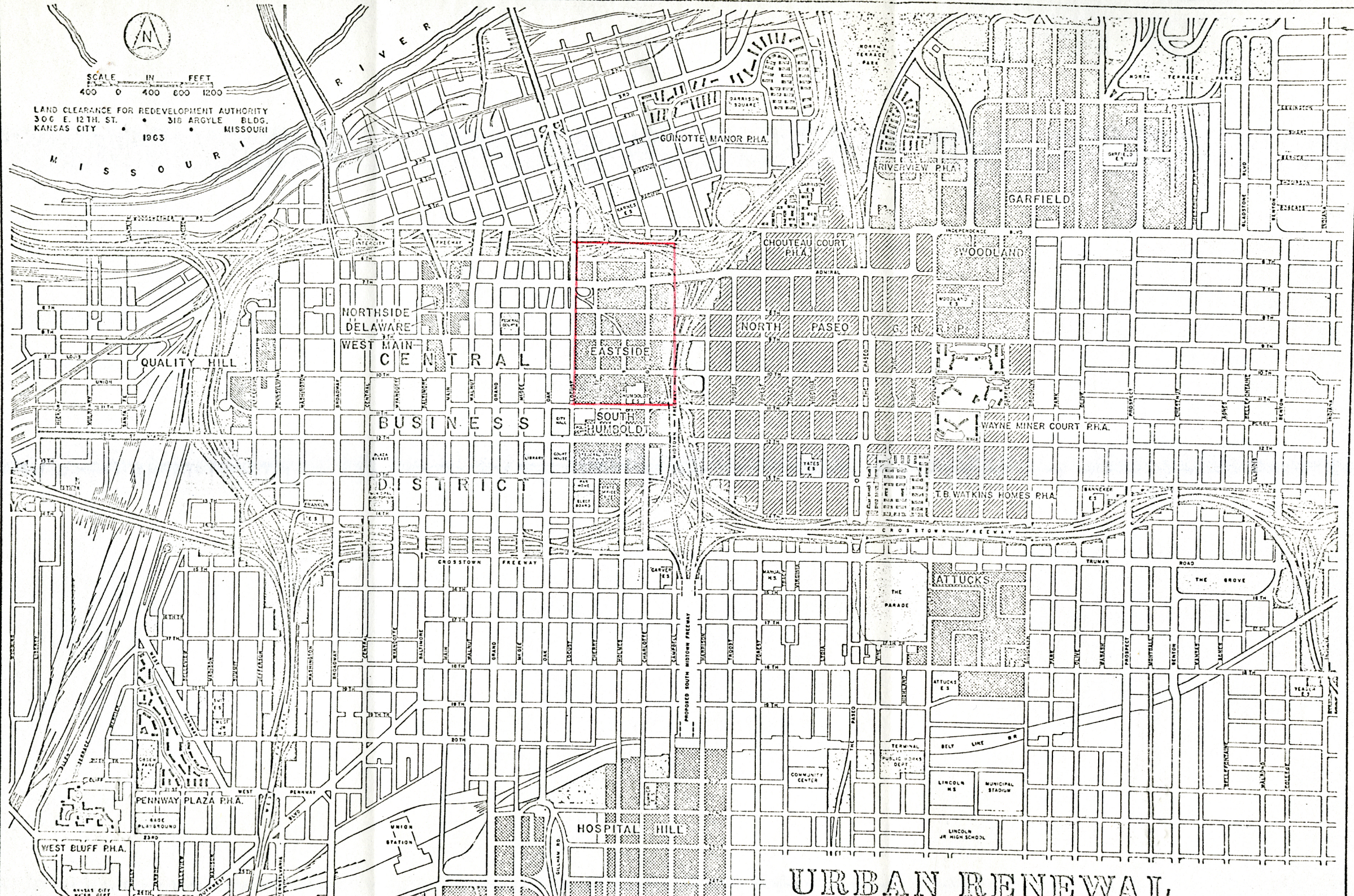
MAP 1. THE LOCATION OF SITE





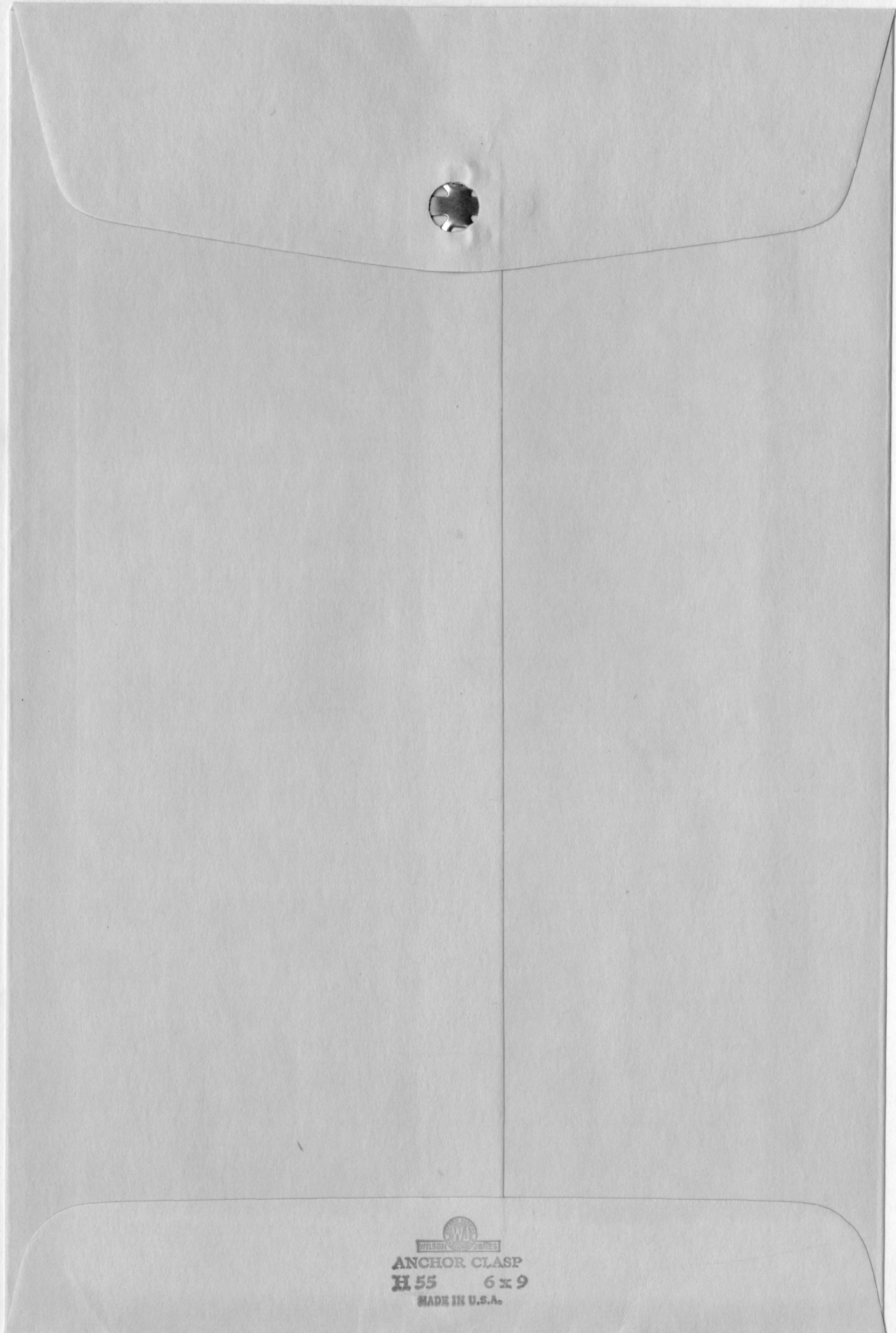
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LAND CLEARANCE FOR REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
306 E. 12TH ST. • 316 ARGYLE BLDG.
KANSAS CITY • MISSOURI
1963

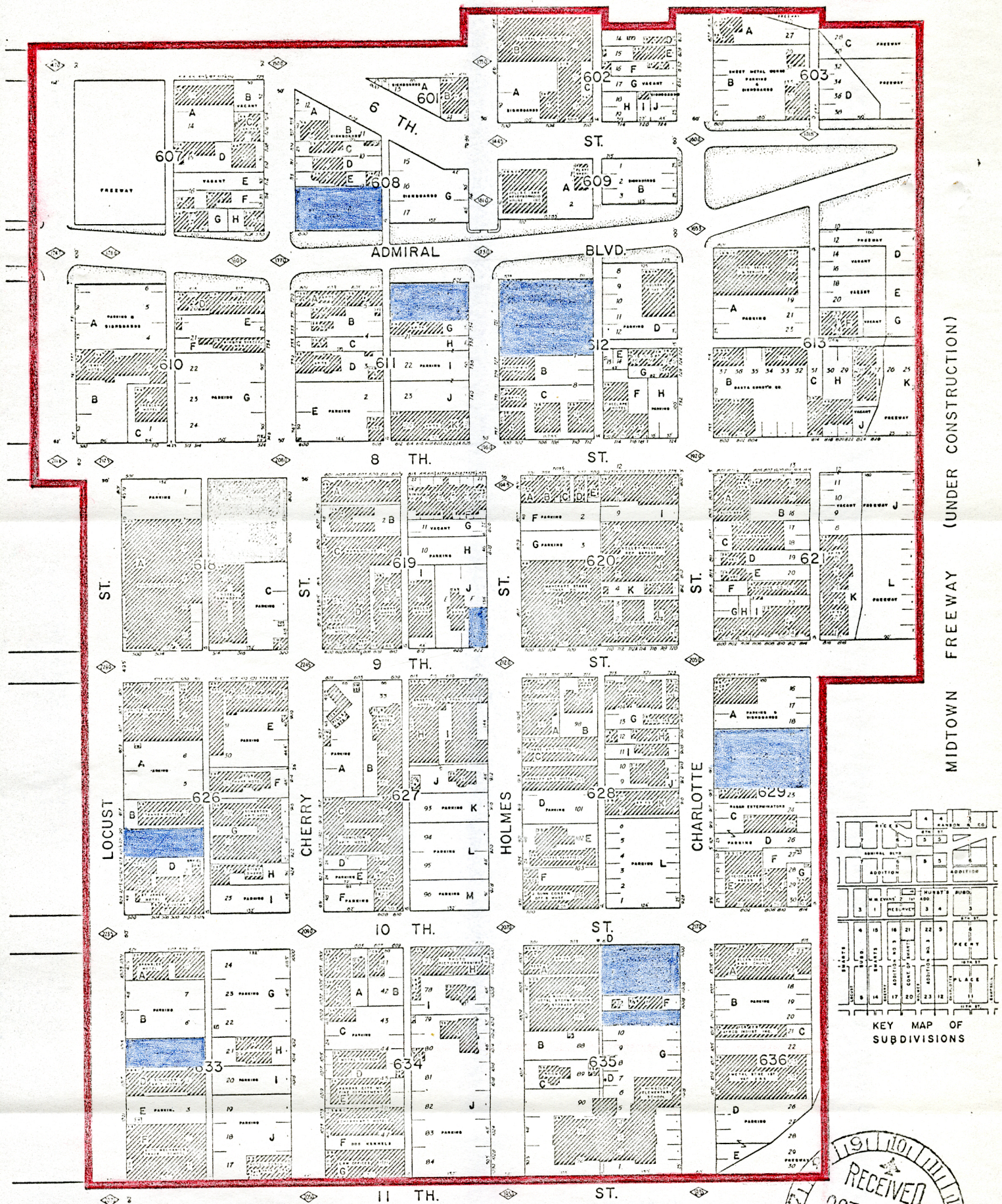


URBAN RENEWAL

MAP 2. THE PROPERTY MAP OF EASTSIDE URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT



INTERCITY FREEWAY



Additional properties to be acquired under the Urban Renewal Plan as revised October 25, 1960.
PROPERTY MAP

— PROJECT BOUNDARY
 620 BLOCK NUMBER
 ◊ INTERSECTION ELEVATIONS

— STREET ADDRESS
 — DIMENSION
 — LOT NUMBER
 — PARCEL DESIGNATION
 — BUILDING
 — USE (see legend at right)
 — NUMBER OF STORIES
 — TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION (see legend at right)

LEGEND
USES:
 D - DWELLING
 F - FLAT
 APT - APARTMENTS
 S - STORE
 — OTHER USES
CONSTRUCTION:
 F - FRAME
 B - BRICK
 CB - CONCRETE BLOCK

DATA: OWNERSHIPS - CITY ASSESSOR'S RECORDS
 BUILDING FORMS & DIMENSIONS - SANBORN ATLAS

EASTSIDE URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT
 (MO R-6)

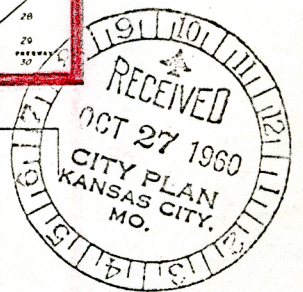
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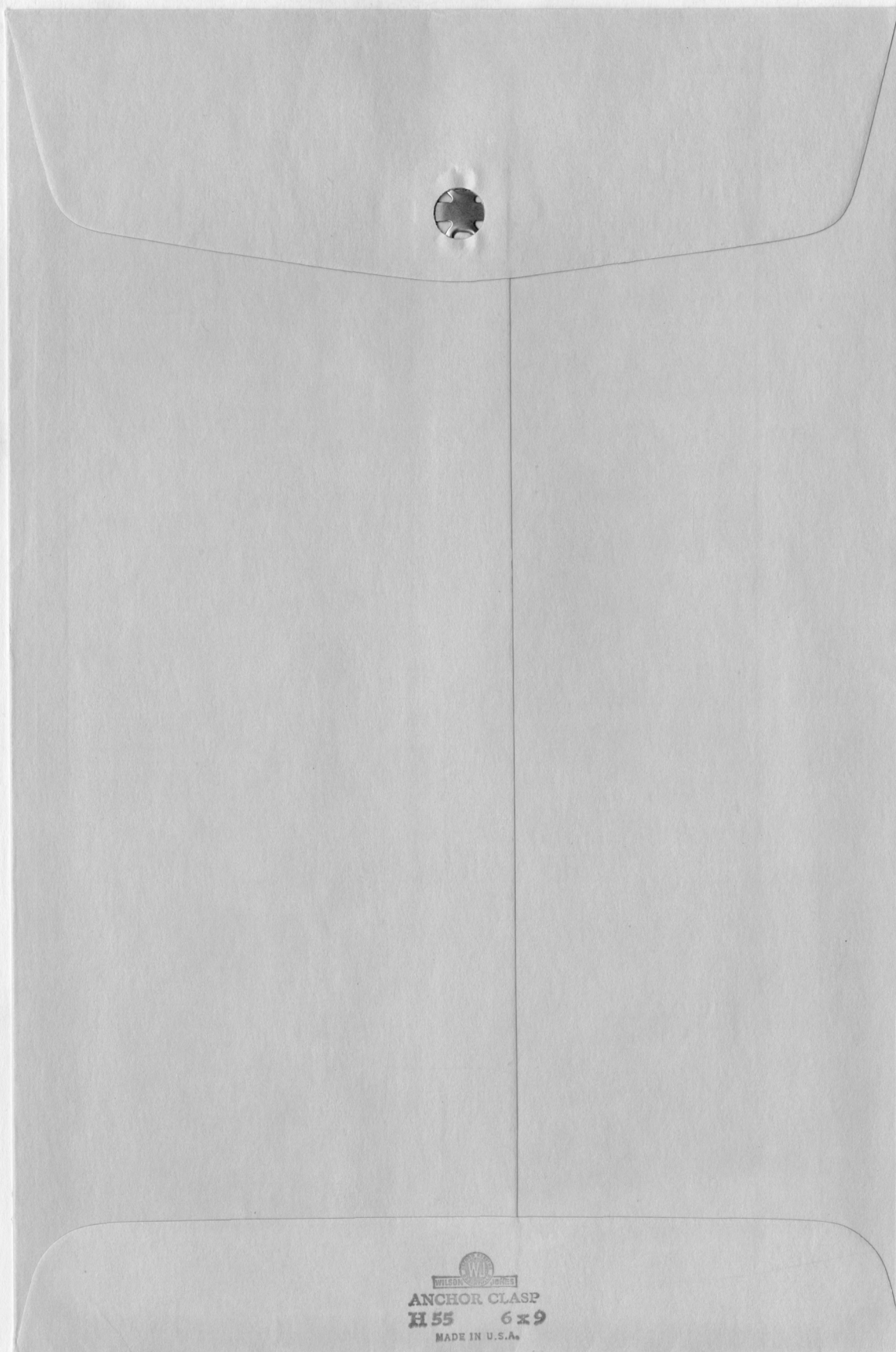
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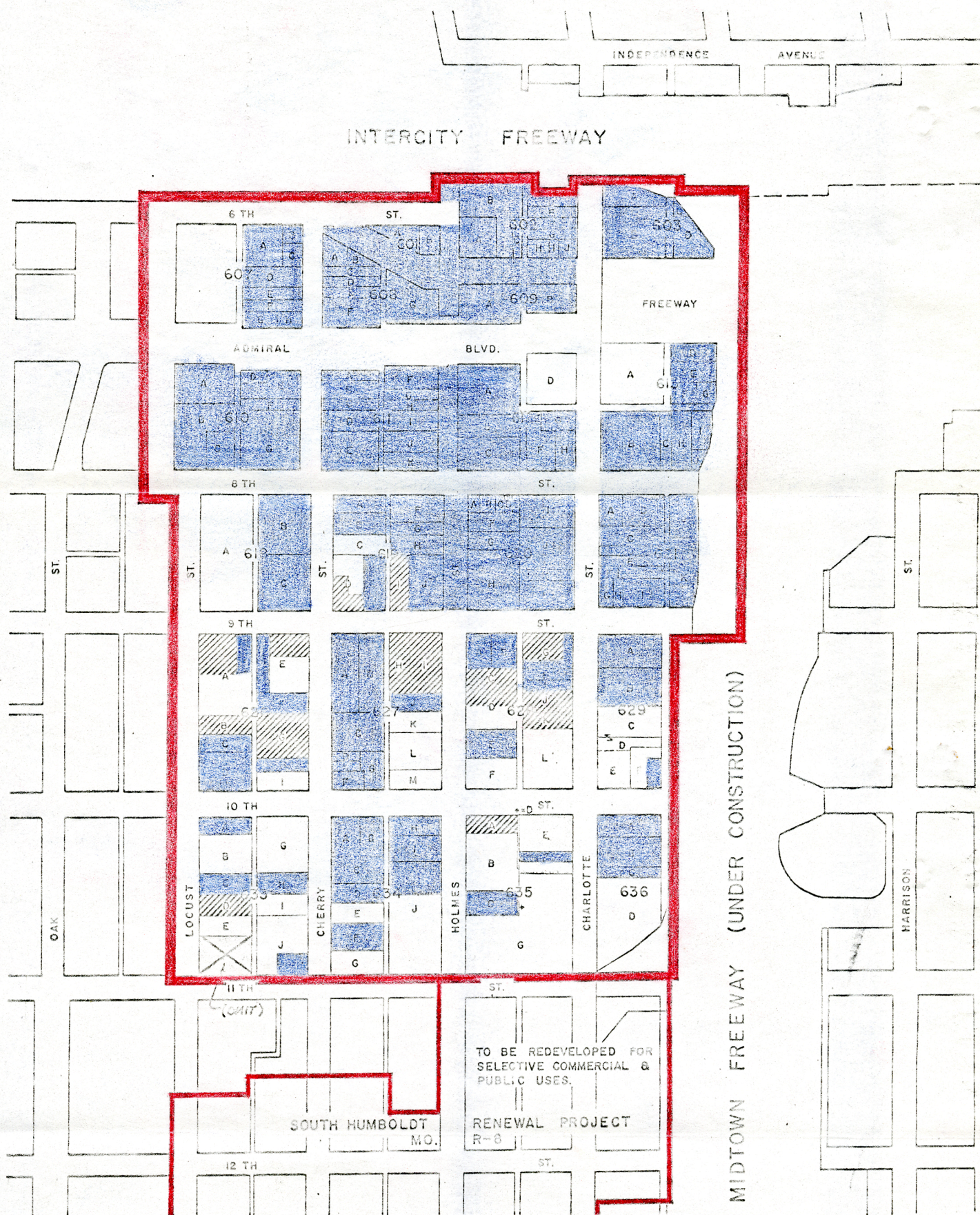
PREPARED BY L.P.A. STAFF
 COMPLETION DATE APRIL 1962

REPORT CODE NO. R 311(a)



MAP 3. RENEWAL ACTIVITY PROPOSED MAP





TYPES OF RENEWAL ACTIVITY PROPOSED

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- ACQUISITION & CLEARANCE
- REHABILITATION
- RETENTION of EXISTING USES
(subject to incidental rehabilitation and controls of the Renewal Plan)

EASTSIDE URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT (MO R-6)

LAND CLEARANCE FOR REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
306 E. 12 TH. ST. • KANSAS CITY MISSOURI

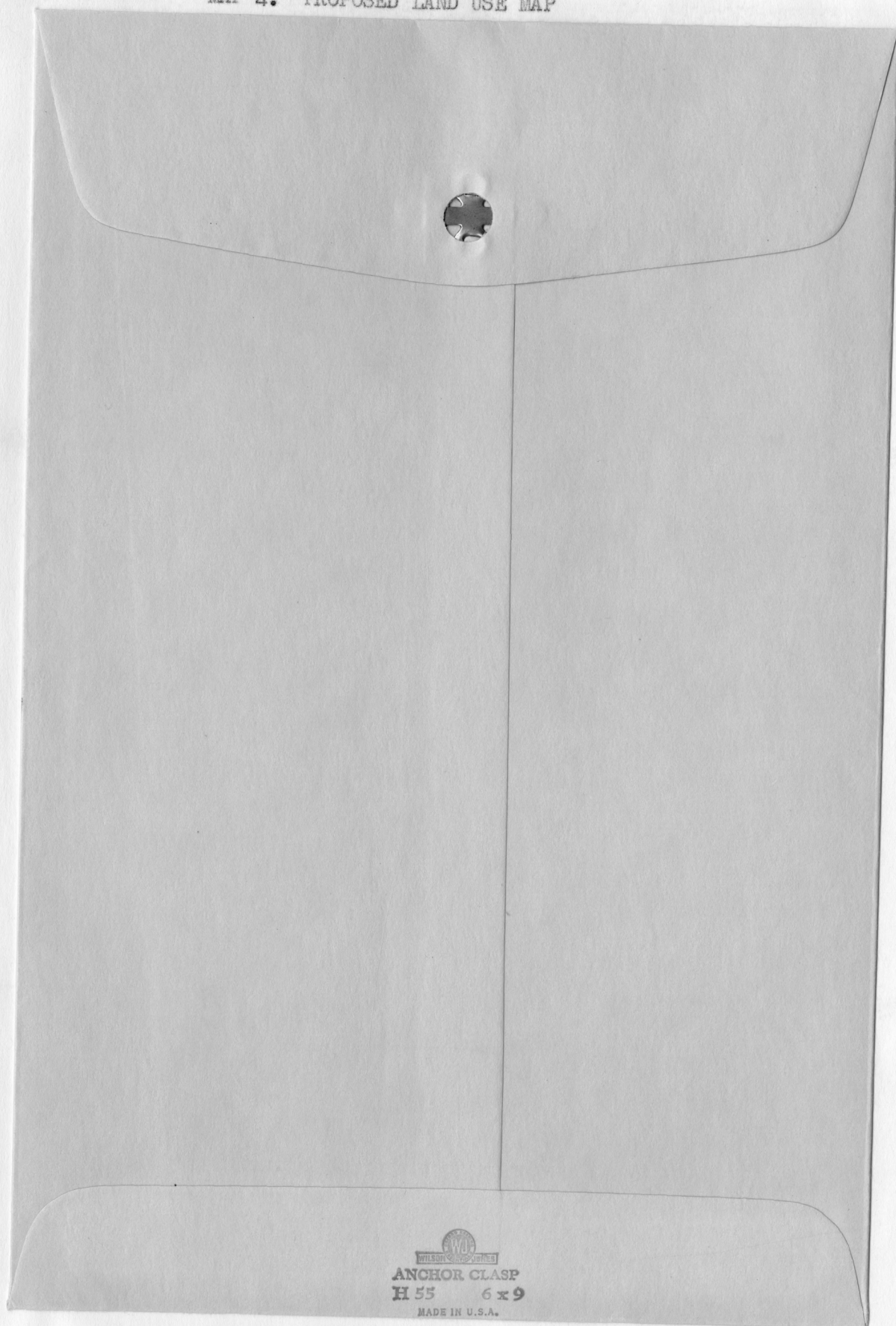


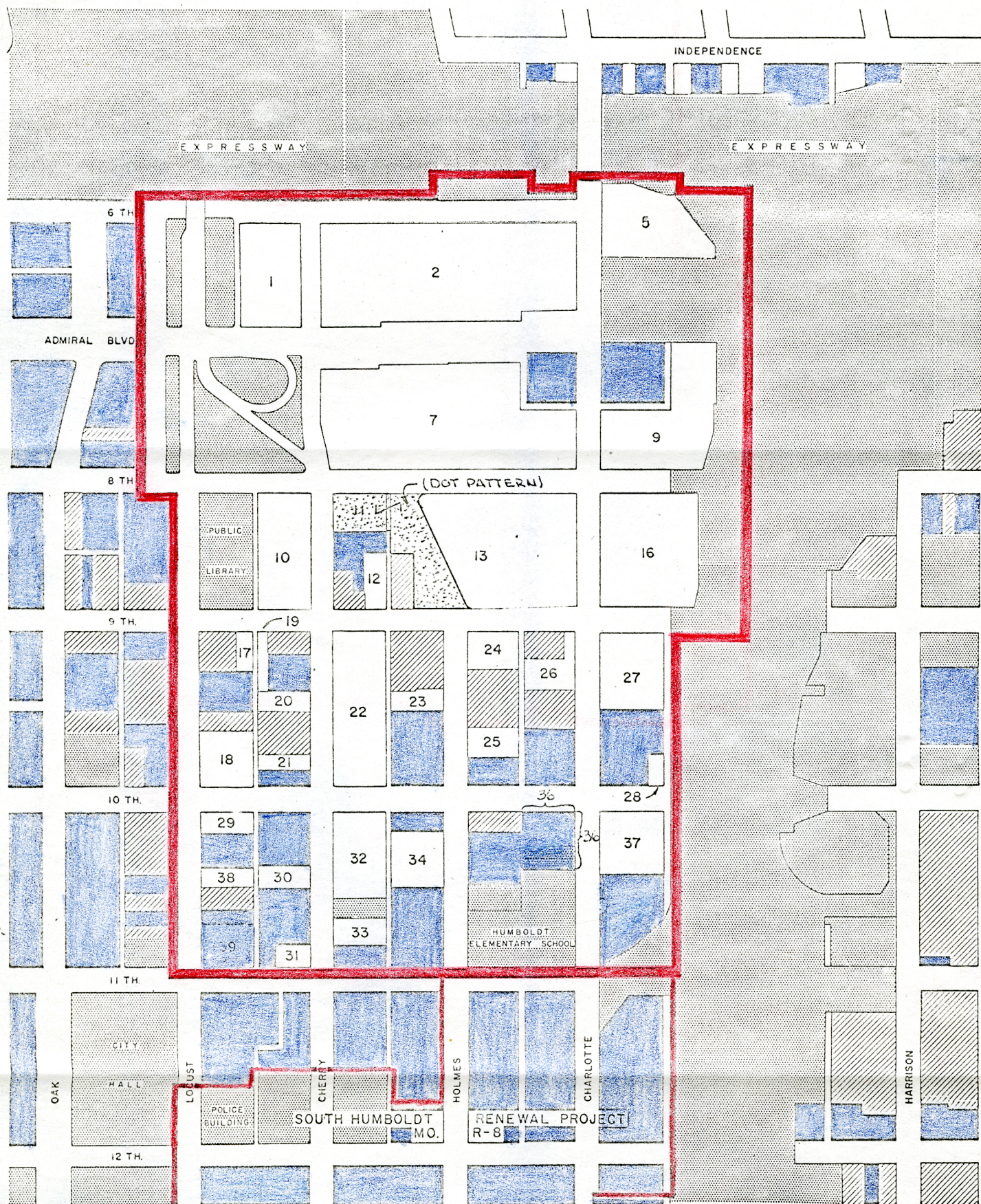
SCALE IN FEET
100 0 100 200

PREPARED BY L.R.A. STAFF
COMPLETION DATE APRIL 1959
REVISION DATE CHRF, 1960
OCT.

REPORT CODE NO. R 311(d)

MAP 4. PROPOSED LAND USE MAP





PROPOSED LAND USE

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- RESIDENTIAL
- NON-RESIDENTIAL (NOT ACQUIRED)
- 25 DISPOSITION TRACTS (NEW COM. AND RES. USES).
- PUBLIC, SEMI-PUBLIC, AND FREEWAY & STREET RIGHTS-OF-WAY (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

EASTSIDE URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT
(MO R-6)

LAND CLEARANCE FOR REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
306 E. 12 TH. ST. • KANSAS CITY MISSOURI




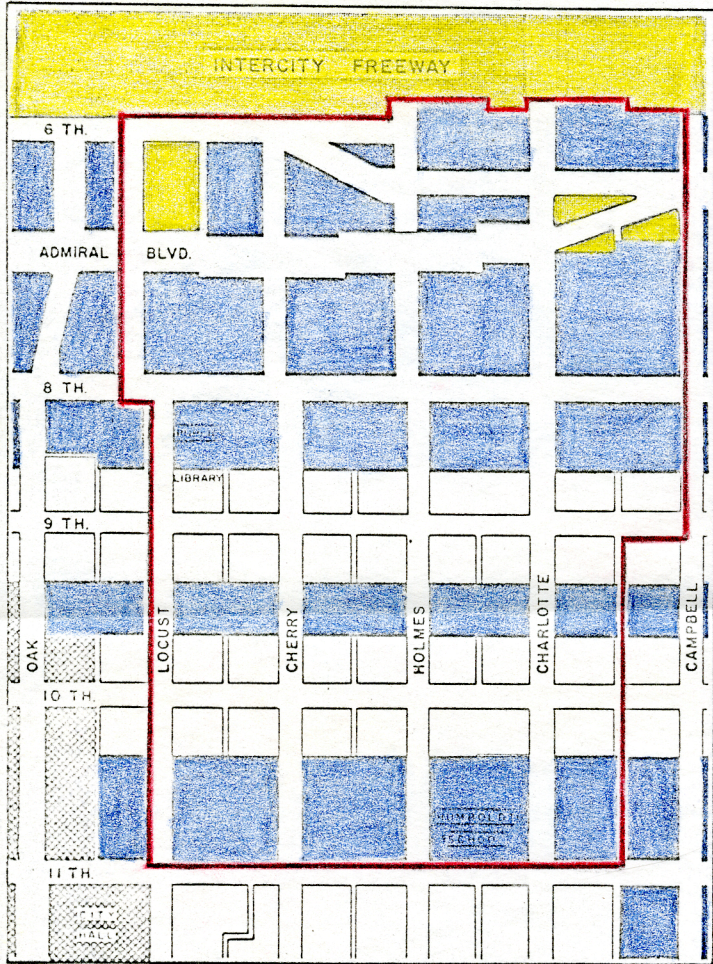
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PREPARED BY L.P.A. STAFF
COMPLETION DATE APRIL 1958
REVISION DATE JUNE 1960
OCT.

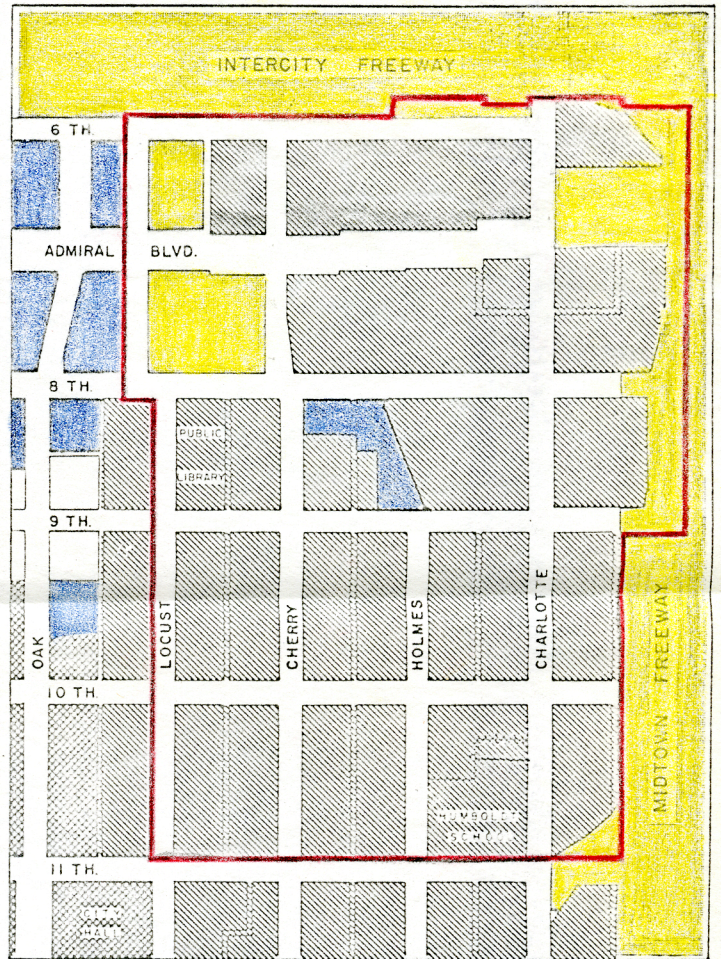
REPORT CODE NO. R 311(f)

MAP 5. ZONING MAP


ANCHOR CLASP
H55 6x9
MADE IN U.S.A.



EXISTING ZONING



PROPOSED ZONING

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- C-3(a) INTERMEDIATE BUSINESS
- C-3(b) INTERMEDIATE BUSINESS TRANSITIONAL
- C-4 CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
- M-1 LIGHT INDUSTRY
- ~~FREEWAY~~ RIGHT OF WAY: FREEWAY,
LOOP CONNECTION & HOLMES ST. DIAGONAL

EASTSIDE URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT (MO R-6)

LAND CLEARANCE FOR REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
306 E. 12 TH. ST. • • KANSAS CITY MISSOURI



Scale
200 0 200 400 Feet

PREPARED BY L.P.A. STAFF
COMPLETION DATE APRIL, 1958
REVISION DATE JUNE, 1960
C.C.T.

REPORT CODE NO. R 311(g)

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT IN TAIPEI, TAIWAN

by

THERESA CHING LEE

B. S. in Architectural Engineering
Taiwan Provincial Cheng Kung University, 1963

AN ABSTRACT OF A MASTER'S THESIS

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree

MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE

Department of Architecture and Allied Arts
College of Architecture and Design

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
Manhattan, Kansas

1965

This is a project of neighborhood development in Taipei, Taiwan. The site used is the Eastside Urban Renewal Project Area in Kansas City, Missouri. This is chosen because there is no master plan or land use map in Taipei, and so it is very hard to find a suitable piece of land there.

A brief history, climate, living standards, population and religion in Taiwan are introduced as a general background. Then a survey of the existing conditions in Taipei, such as the family types, population density, traffic and parking conditions, building materials and the housing conditions are made. Base on these facts and data, the author designs a neighborhood community near the central business district in Taipei. This community is for the middle and upper-middle income class people. Within this community, there is enough housing, school, parking areas, shopping facilities and public facilities for the people. The cars and pedestrians are separated. All the public facilities are within the walking distance. The design emphasizes the convenience, safety and health of the people in this area.

On the North and South sides of the site are the one-story dwelling units with playgrounds for the children. On the East and West sides of the site are eight walk-up apartment buildings, eight fifteen high-rise apartment buildings and four garages. In the center of the site is the elementary school; on the north of it is the shopping center, and on the south of it is the library, hospital and the public park. All the buildings here use reinforced concrete frames, brick walls, glass windows and wooden doors, because these are the most common building materials and type of construction.

The designer has used her ability to transform a piece of sub-standard and blighted area into a socially and economically balanced community. The people who live in this neighborhood will find that this is a safe, healthy, and convenient community.